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19. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse if necessary and identify by block number) The objective of the CAMP program is to demonstrate the feasibility of reusable Ada software parts in a real-time embedded application area; the domain chosen for the demonstration was that of missile flight software systems. This required that the existence of commonality within that domain be verified (in order to justify the development of parts for that domain), and that software parts be designed which address those areas identified. An associated parts system was developed to support parts usage. This Volume 1 of this document is the User's Guide to the CAMP Software parts; Volume 2 is the Version Description Document; Volume 3 is the Software Product Specification; Volumes 4-6 contain the Top-Level Design Document; and, Volumes 7-12 contain the Detail Design Documents. <i>part of</i>					
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These technical notes accompany the CAMP final report AFATL-TR-85-93 (3 Vols)

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AFATL-TR-88-18, Vol 11

SOFTWARE DETAILED DESIGN DOCUMENT

FOR THE

MISSILE SOFTWARE PARTS

OF THE

COMMON ADA MISSILE PACKAGE (CAMP)  
PROJECT

CONTRACT F08635-86-C-0025

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**AIR FORCE ARMAMENT LABORATORY**

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## 3.3.6.8 POLYNOMIALS (PACKAGE BODY) TLCSC P688 (CATALOG #P722-0)

This part is a package of packages. It contains specifications for all the polynomial functions required by the rest of the CAMP parts. Each subpackage, except General\_Polynomial, contains function(s) for one type of polynomial (i.e. Hastings, Taylor series, etc.). These parts provide standard mathematical functions such as trigonometric and square root functions.

The decomposition for this part is the same as that shown in the Top-Level Design Document.

## 3.3.6.8.1 REQUIREMENTS ALLOCATION

Name	Type	Requirements Allocation
Chebyshev	package	R214
Continued_Fractions	package	
Fike	package	R215
Hart	package	R216
Hastings	package	R217
Modified	package	R220
Newton_Raphson		
Newton_Raphson	package	R221
Taylor_Series	package	R222
General_Polynomial	package	partially meets CAMP requirements R214 thru R222
System_Functions	package	R223

## 3.3.6.8.2 LOCAL ENTITIES DESIGN

None.

## 3.3.6.8.3 INPUT/OUTPUT

None.

## 3.3.6.8.4 LOCAL DATA

None.

## 3.3.6.8.5 PROCESS CONTROL

Not applicable.

#### 3.3.6.8.6 PROCESSING

The following describes the processing performed by this part:

with Math\_Lib;

package body Polynomials is

package body Chebyshev is separate;

package body Cody\_Waite is separate;

package body Continued\_Fractions is separate;

package body Fike is separate;

package body General\_Polynomial is separate;

package body Hart is separate;

package body Hastings is separate;

package body Modified\_Newton\_Raphson is separate;

package body Newton\_Raphson is separate;

package body System\_Functions is separate;

package body Taylor\_Series is separate;

package body Reduction\_Operations is separate;

end Polynomials;

#### 3.3.6.8.7 UTILIZATION OF OTHER ELEMENTS

None.

#### 3.3.6.8.8 LIMITATIONS

None.

#### 3.3.6.8.9 LLCSC DESIGN

### 3.3.6.8.9.1 CHEBYSHEV PACKAGE DESIGN (CATALOG #P723-0)

This package contains a generic packages providing polynomial solutions to the sine function with inputs of Radians, Degrees, or Semicircles.

The decomposition for this part is the same as that shown in the Top-Level Design Document.

#### 3.3.6.8.9.1.1 REQUIREMENTS ALLOCATION

This part meets CAMP requirement R214.

#### 3.3.6.8.9.1.2 LOCAL ENTITIES DESIGN

None.

#### 3.3.6.8.9.1.3 INPUT/OUTPUT

None.

#### 3.3.6.8.9.1.4 LOCAL DATA

None.

#### 3.3.6.8.9.1.5 PROCESS CONTROL

Not applicable.

#### 3.3.6.8.9.1.6 PROCESSING

The following describes the processing performed by this part:

separate (Polynomials)  
package body Chebyshev is

package body Chebyshev\_Radian\_Operations is separate;

package body Chebyshev\_Degree\_Operations is separate;

package body Chebyshev\_Semicircle\_Operations is separate;

end Chebyshev;

#### 3.3.6.8.9.1.7 UTILIZATION OF OTHER ELEMENTS

None.

## 3.3.6.8.9.1.8 LIMITATIONS

None.

## 3.3.6.8.9.1.9 LLCSC DESIGN

## 3.3.6.8.9.1.9.1 CHEBYSHEV\_RADIAN\_OPERATIONS PACKAGE DESIGN (CATALOG #P724-0)

This generic package contains functions providing a Chebyshev polynomial solution for the sine function. Provisions are made for the function to handle units of radians. Outputs are of type `sin_cos_ratio`.

The following table lists the catalog numbers for subunits contained in this part:

Name	Catalog #
Sin_R_5term	P725-0

The decomposition for this part is the same as that shown in the Top-Level Design Document.

## 3.3.6.8.9.1.9.1.1 REQUIREMENTS ALLOCATION

This part partially meets CAMP requirement R214.

## 3.3.6.8.9.1.9.1.2 LOCAL ENTITIES DESIGN

None.

## 3.3.6.8.9.1.9.1.3 INPUT/OUTPUT

## GENERIC PARAMETERS:

Data types:

The following table describes the generic formal types required by this part:

Name	Type	Description
Radians	Floating point	Allows floating point representation of radian measurements.
Real	Floating point	General floating point representation.
Sin_Cos_Ratio	Floating point	Represents sines and cosines.
Tan_Ratio	Floating point	Represents tangent values.

Data objects:

The following table describes the generic formal objects required by this part:

Name	Type	Value	Description
One_Over_Pi	Radians	constant	constant value of inverse of Pi

#### Subprograms:

The following table describes the generic formal subroutines required by this part:

Name	Type	Description
"*"	function	Overloaded operator to multiply radians * radians yielding a real result.

#### FORMAL PARAMETERS:

The following table describes the formal parameters for the functions contained in this part:

Function	Name	Type	Description
Sin_R_5term	Input	Radians	Input of angle for sine calculation

#### 3.3.6.8.9.1.9.1.4 LOCAL DATA

##### Data objects:

The following table describes the data objects maintained by this part:

Name	Type	Value	Description
Sin_R_C0	constant	1.34752_631	Coefficient for calculation
Sin_R_C1	constant	-1.55659_125	Coefficient for calculation
Sin_R_C2	constant	0.22275_7911	Coefficient for calculation
Sin_R_C3	constant	-0.01419_31743	Coefficient for calculation
Sin_R_C4	constant	0.00051_19072_74	Coefficient for calculation
Sin_R_B5	constant	-0.00001_18935_046	Coefficient for calculation

#### 3.3.6.8.9.1.9.1.5 PROCESS CONTROL

Not applicable.

## 3.3.6.8.9.1.9.1.6 PROCESSING

The following describes the processing performed by this part:

separate (Polynomials.Chebyshev)  
package body Chebyshev\_Radian\_Operations is

```
Sin_R_C0 : constant := 1.34752_631;
Sin_R_C1 : constant := -1.55659_125;
Sin_R_C2 : constant := 0.22275_7911;
Sin_R_C3 : constant := -0.01419_31743;
Sin_R_C4 : constant := 0.00051_19072_74;
Sin_R_B5 : constant := -0.00001_18935_046;
```

function Sin\_R\_5term(Input : Radians) return Sin\_Cos\_Ratio is

```
Inter_Result_4 : Real;
Inter_Result_3 : Real;
Inter_Result_2 : Real;
Inter_Result_1 : Real;
Inter_Result_0 : Real;
Result         : Sin_Cos_Ratio;
Y              : Real;
Y_squared      : Real;
```

begin

```
Y := Input * One_Over_Pi;      -- converts radians to semicircles
Y_Squared := Y * Y;
Inter_Result_0 := 4.0 * Y_Squared - 2.0;
Inter_Result_4 := Inter_Result_0 * Sin_R_B5 + Sin_R_C4;
Inter_Result_3 := Inter_Result_0 * Inter_Result_4 - Sin_R_B5 +
    Sin_R_C3;
Inter_Result_2 := Inter_Result_0 * Inter_Result_3 - Inter_Result_4 +
    Sin_R_C2;
Inter_Result_1 := Inter_Result_0 * Inter_Result_2 - Inter_Result_3 +
    Sin_R_C1;
Inter_Result_0 := Inter_Result_0 * Inter_Result_1 - Inter_Result_2 +
    Sin_R_C0;
Inter_Result_0 := (Inter_Result_0 - (2.0 * Y_Squared - 1.0) *
    Inter_Result_1) * Y;
if Inter_Result_0 > 1.0 then
    Inter_Result_0 := 1.0;
elsif Inter_Result_0 < -1.0 then
    Inter_Result_0 := -1.0;
end if;
Result := Sin_Cos_Ratio(Inter_Result_0);
return Result;
end Sin_R_5term;
```

end Chebyshev\_Radian\_Operations;

## 3.3.6.8.9.1.9.1.7 UTILIZATION OF OTHER ELEMENTS

None.

## 3.3.6.8.9.1.9.1.8 LIMITATIONS

None.

## 3.3.6.8.9.1.9.1.9 LLCSC DESIGN

None.

## 3.3.6.8.9.1.9.1.10 UNIT DESIGN

None.

## 3.3.6.8.9.1.9.2 CHEBYSHEV\_DEGREE\_OPERATIONS PACKAGE DESIGN (CATALOG #P1088-0)

This generic package contains functions providing a Chebyshev polynomial solution for the sine function. Provisions are made for the function to handle units of degrees. Outputs are of type `sin_cos_ratio`.

The following table lists the catalog numbers for subunits contained in this part:

Name	Catalog #
Sin_D_5term	P727-0

The decomposition for this part is the same as that shown in the Top-Level Design Document.

## 3.3.6.8.9.1.9.2.1 REQUIREMENTS ALLOCATION

This part partially meets CAMP requirement R214.

## 3.3.6.8.9.1.9.2.2 LOCAL ENTITIES DESIGN

None.

## 3.3.6.8.9.1.9.2.3 INPUT/OUTPUT

## GENERIC PARAMETERS:

Data types:

The following table describes the generic formal types required by this part:

Name	Type	Description
Degrees	Floating point	Allows floating point representation of degree measurements.
Real	Floating point	General floating point representation.
Sin_Cos_Ratio	Floating point	Represents sines and cosines.
Tan_Ratio	Floating point	Represents tangent values.

#### Data objects:

The following table describes the generic formal objects required by this part:

Name	Type	Value	Description
One_Over_Pi	Degrees	constant	constant value of inverse of Pi

#### Subprograms:

The following table describes the generic formal subroutines required by this part:

Name	Type	Description
"**"	function	Overloaded operator to multiply degrees * degrees yielding a real result.

#### FORMAL PARAMETERS:

The following table describes the formal parameters for the functions contained in this part:

Function	Name	Type	Description
Sin_D_5term	Input	Degrees	Input of angle for sine calculation

#### 3.3.6.8.9.1.9.2.4 LOCAL DATA

#### Data objects:

The following table describes the data objects maintained by this part:



Name	Type	Value	Description
Sin_D_C0	constant	1.34752_631	Coefficient for calculation
Sin_D_C1	constant	-1.55659_125	Coefficient for calculation
Sin_D_C2	constant	0.22275_7911	Coefficient for calculation
Sin_D_C3	constant	-0.01419_31743	Coefficient for calculation
Sin_D_C4	constant	0.00051_19072_74	Coefficient for calculation
Sin_D_B5	constant	-0.00001_18935_046	Coefficient for calculation
One_Over_180	constant	0.00555_55555_5	Conversion constant

## 3.3.6.8.9.1.9.2.5 PROCESS CONTROL

Not applicable.

## 3.3.6.8.9.1.9.2.6 PROCESSING

The following describes the processing performed by this part:

separate (Polynomials.Chebyshev)  
package body Chebyshev\_Degree\_Operations is

```
Sin_D_C0 : constant := 1.34752_631;
Sin_D_C1 : constant := -1.55659_125;
Sin_D_C2 : constant := 0.22275_7911;
Sin_D_C3 : constant := -0.01419_31743;
Sin_D_C4 : constant := 0.00051_19072_74;
Sin_D_B5 : constant := -0.00001_18935_046;
```

```
One_Over_180 : constant := 0.005555555555;
```

```
function Sin_D_5term(Input : Degrees) return Sin_Cos_Ratio is
```

```
Inter_Result_4 : Real;
Inter_Result_3 : Real;
Inter_Result_2 : Real;
Inter_Result_1 : Real;
Inter_Result_0 : Real;
Result         : Sin_Cos_Ratio;
Y              : Real;
Y_squared      : Real;
```

```
begin
```

```
Y := Input * One_Over_180;      -- converts degrees to semicircles
Y_Squared := Y * Y;
Inter_Result_0 := 4.0 * Y_Squared - 2.0;
Inter_Result_4 := Inter_Result_0 * Sin_D_B5 + Sin_D_C4;
Inter_Result_3 := Inter_Result_0 * Inter_Result_4 - Sin_D_B5
                  + Sin_D_C3;
Inter_Result_2 := Inter_Result_0 * Inter_Result_3 - Inter_Result_4
                  + Sin_D_C2;
Inter_Result_1 := Inter_Result_0 * Inter_Result_2 - Inter_Result_3
                  + Sin_D_C1;
Inter_Result_0 := Inter_Result_0 * Inter_Result_1 - Inter_Result_2
```

```

        + Sin_D_C0;
Inter_Result_0 := (Inter_Result_0 - (2.0 * Y_Squared - 1.0) *
                    Inter_Result_1) * Y;
if Inter_Result_0 > 1.0 then
    Inter_Result_0 := 1.0;
elsif Inter_Result_0 < -1.0 then
    Inter_Result_0 := -1.0;
end if;
Result := Sin_Cos_Ratio(Inter_Result_0);
return Result;
end Sin_D_5term;

```

end Chebyshev\_Degree\_Operations;

#### 3.3.6.8.9.1.9.2.7 UTILIZATION OF OTHER ELEMENTS

None.

#### 3.3.6.8.9.1.9.2.8 LIMITATIONS

None.

#### 3.3.6.8.9.1.9.2.9 LLCSC DESIGN

None.

#### 3.3.6.8.9.1.9.2.10 UNIT DESIGN

None.

#### 3.3.6.8.9.1.9.3 CHEBYSHEV\_SEMICIRCLE\_OPERATIONS PACKAGE DESIGN (CATALOG #P728-0)

This generic package contains functions providing a Chebyshev polynomial solution for the sine function. Provisions are made for the function to handle units of semicircles. Outputs are of type sin\_cos\_ratio.

The following table lists the catalog numbers for subunits contained in this part:

Name	Catalog_#
Sin_S_5term	P729-0

The decomposition for this part is the same as that shown in the Top-Level Design Document.

## 3.3.6.8.9.1.9.3.1 REQUIREMENTS ALLOCATION

This part partially meets CAMP requirement R214.

## 3.3.6.8.9.1.9.3.2 LOCAL ENTITIES DESIGN

None.

## 3.3.6.8.9.1.9.3.3 INPUT/OUTPUT

## GENERIC PARAMETERS:

Data types:

The following table describes the generic formal types required by this part:

Name	Type	Description
Semicircles	Floating point	Allows floating point representation of semicircle measurements.
Real	Floating point	General floating point representation.
Sin_Cos_Ratio	Floating point	Represents sines and cosines.
Tan_Ratio	Floating point	Represents tangent values.

Data objects:

The following table describes the generic formal objects required by this part:

Name	Type	Value	Description
One_Over_Pi	Semicircles	constant	constant value of inverse of Pi

Subprograms:

The following table describes the generic formal subroutines required by this part:

Name	Type	Description
"*"	function	Overloaded operator to multiply semicircles * semicircles yielding a real result.

## FORMAL PARAMETERS:

The following table describes the formal parameters for the functions contained in this part:

Function	Name	Type	Description
Sin_S_5term	Input	Semicircles	Input of angle for sine calculation

#### 3.3.6.8.9.1.9.3.4 LOCAL DATA

Data objects:

The following table describes the data objects maintained by this part:

Name	Type	Value	Description
Sin_S_C0	constant	1.34752_631	Coefficient for calculation
Sin_S_C1	constant	-1.55659_125	Coefficient for calculation
Sin_S_C2	constant	0.22275_7911	Coefficient for calculation
Sin_S_C3	constant	-0.01419_31743	Coefficient for calculation
Sin_S_C4	constant	0.00051_19072_74	Coefficient for calculation
Sin_S_B5	constant	-0.00001_18935_046	Coefficient for calculation

#### 3.3.6.8.9.1.9.3.5 PROCESS CONTROL

Not applicable.

#### 3.3.6.8.9.1.9.3.6 PROCESSING

The following describes the processing performed by this part:

separate (Polynomials.Chebyshev)  
package body Chebyshev\_Semicircle\_Operations is

```

Sin_S_C0 : constant := 1.34752_631;
Sin_S_C1 : constant := -1.55659_125;
Sin_S_C2 : constant := 0.22275_7911;
Sin_S_C3 : constant := -0.01419_31743;
Sin_S_C4 : constant := 0.00051_19072_74;
Sin_S_B5 : constant := -0.00001_18935_046;

```

function Sin\_S\_5term(Input : Semicircles) return Sin\_Cos\_Ratio is

```

Inter_Result_4 : Real;
Inter_Result_3 : Real;
Inter_Result_2 : Real;
Inter_Result_1 : Real;
Inter_Result_0 : Real;
Result         : Sin_Cos_Ratio;
Y_squared      : Real;

```

```

begin
  Y_Squared := Input * Input;
  Inter_Result_0 := 4.0 * Y_Squared - 2.0;

```

```
Inter_Result_4 := Inter_Result_0 * Sin_S_B5 + Sin_S_C4;  
Inter_Result_3 := Inter_Result_0 * Inter_Result_4 - Sin_S_B5 +  
    Sin_S_C3;  
Inter_Result_2 := Inter_Result_0 * Inter_Result_3 - Inter_Result_4 +  
    Sin_S_C2;  
Inter_Result_1 := Inter_Result_0 * Inter_Result_2 - Inter_Result_3 +  
    Sin_S_C1;  
Inter_Result_0 := Inter_Result_0 * Inter_Result_1 - Inter_Result_2 +  
    Sin_S_C0;  
Inter_Result_0 := (Inter_Result_0 - (2.0 * Y_Squared - 1.0) *  
    Inter_Result_1) * Real(Input);  
if Inter_Result_0 > 1.0 then  
    Inter_Result_0 := 1.0;  
elsif Inter_Result_0 < -1.0 then  
    Inter_Result_0 := -1.0;  
end if;  
Result := Sin_Cos_Ratio(Inter_Result_0);  
return Result;  
end Sin_S_5term;
```

end Chebyshev\_Semicircle\_Operations;

#### 3.3.6.8.9.1.9.3.7 UTILIZATION OF OTHER ELEMENTS

None.

#### 3.3.6.8.9.1.9.3.8 LIMITATIONS

None.

#### 3.3.6.8.9.1.9.3.9 LLCSC DESIGN

None.

#### 3.3.6.8.9.1.9.3.10 UNIT DESIGN

None.

#### 3.3.6.8.9.1.10 UNIT DESIGN

None.

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## 3.3.6.8.9.2 FIKE PACKAGE DESIGN (CATALOG #P734-0)

This package contains a generic package providing a Fike polynomial solution for the arcsine function.

The decomposition for this part is the same as that shown in the Top-Level Design Document.

## 3.3.6.8.9.2.1 REQUIREMENTS ALLOCATION

This part meets CAMP requirement R215.

## 3.3.6.8.9.2.2 LOCAL ENTITIES DESIGN

None.

## 3.3.6.8.9.2.3 INPUT/OUTPUT

None.

## 3.3.6.8.9.2.4 LOCAL DATA

None.

## 3.3.6.8.9.2.5 PROCESS CONTROL

Not applicable.

## 3.3.6.8.9.2.6 PROCESSING

The following describes the processing performed by this part:

separate (Polynomials)  
package body Fike is

    package body Fike\_Semicircle\_Operations is separate;  
end Fike;

## 3.3.6.8.9.2.7 UTILIZATION OF OTHER ELEMENTS

None.

## 3.3.6.8.9.2.8 LIMITATIONS

None.

## 3.3.6.8.9.2.9 LLCSC DESIGN

## 3.3.6.8.9.2.9.1 FIKE\_SEMICIRCLE\_OPERATIONS PACKAGE DESIGN (CATALOG #P735-0)

This generic package contains a function providing a Fike polynomial solution for the arcsine function. This package is designed to handle units of semicircles.

The following table lists the catalog numbers for subunits contained in this part:

Name	Catalog _#
Arcsin_S_6term	P736-0
Arccos_S_6term	P737-0

The decomposition for this part is the same as that shown in the Top-Level Design Document.

## 3.3.6.8.9.2.9.1.1 REQUIREMENTS ALLOCATION

This part partially meets CAMP requirement R215.

## 3.3.6.8.9.2.9.1.2 LOCAL ENTITIES DESIGN

None.

## 3.3.6.8.9.2.9.1.3 INPUT/OUTPUT

## GENERIC PARAMETERS:

Data types:

The following table describes the generic formal types required by this part:

Name	Type	Description
Semicircles	Floating point	Allows floating point representation of semicircle measurements.
Real	Floating point	General floating point representation.
Sin_Cos_Ratio	Floating point	Represents sines and cosines.

## Subprograms:

The following table describes the generic formal subroutines required by this part:



Name	Type	Description
Sqrt	function	returns the square root of type real

## FORMAL PARAMETERS:

The following table describes the formal parameters for the functions contained in this part:

Function	Name	Type	Description
Arcsin_S_6term	Input	Sin_Cos_Ratio	Input for arcsine computation

## 3.3.6.8.9.2.9.1.4 LOCAL DATA

Data objects:

The following table describes the data objects maintained by this part:

Name	Type	Value	Description
Arcsin_C1	constant	0.31830_99886	Coefficient for term 1
Arcsin_C3	constant	0.05305_20148	Coefficient for term 3
Arcsin_C5	constant	0.02385_63606	Coefficient for term 5
Arcsin_C7	constant	0.01448_96675	Coefficient for term 7
Arcsin_C9	constant	0.00763_75322_8	Coefficient for term 9
Arcsin_C11	constant	0.01350_18593	Coefficient for term 11

## 3.3.6.8.9.2.9.1.5 PROCESS CONTROL

Not applicable.

## 3.3.6.8.9.2.9.1.6 PROCESSING

The following describes the processing performed by this part:

separate (Polynomials.Fike)  
package body Fike\_Semicircle\_Operations is

```

Arcsin_C1 : constant := 0.31830_9886;
Arcsin_C3 : constant := 0.05305_20148;
Arcsin_C5 : constant := 0.02385_63606;
Arcsin_C7 : constant := 0.01448_96675;
Arcsin_C9 : constant := 0.00763_75322_8;
Arcsin_C11 : constant := 0.01350_18593;
```

function Arcsin\_S\_6term (Input : Sin\_Cos\_Ratio) return Semicircles is

```

Input_Squared : Real;
Inter_Result  : Real;
Left_Quadrant : Boolean;
Mod_Input     : Real;
Result        : Semicircles;

begin
  if Abs( Input ) > 0.5 then
    Mod_Input := Sqrt( Real((1.0 - Abs(Input)) * 0.5) );
    Left_Quadrant := True;
  else
    Mod_Input := Real(Input);
    Left_Quadrant := False;
  end if;
  Input_Squared := Mod_Input * Mod_Input;
  Inter_Result := (((Arcsin_C11 * Input_Squared +
    Arcsin_C9) * Input_Squared +
    Arcsin_C7) * Input_Squared +
    Arcsin_C5) * Input_Squared +
    Arcsin_C3) * Input_Squared +
    Arcsin_C1) * Mod_Input;
  if Left_Quadrant then
    if Input > 0.0 then
      Inter_Result := 0.5 - (2.0 * Inter_Result);
    else
      Inter_Result := - (0.5 - (2.0 * Inter_Result));
    end if;
  end if;
  Result := Semicircles(Inter_Result);
  return Result;
end Arcsin_S_6term;

function Arccos_S_6term (Input : Sin_Cos_Ratio) return Semicircles is

  Input_Squared : Real;
  Inter_Result  : Real;
  Left_Quadrant : Boolean;
  Mod_Input     : Real;
  Result        : Semicircles;

begin
  if Abs( Input ) > 0.5 then
    Mod_Input := Sqrt( Real((1.0 - Abs(Input)) * 0.5) );
    Left_Quadrant := True;
  else
    Mod_Input := Real(Input);
    Left_Quadrant := False;
  end if;
  Input_Squared := Mod_Input * Mod_Input;
  Inter_Result := (((Arcsin_C11 * Input_Squared +
    Arcsin_C9) * Input_Squared +
    Arcsin_C7) * Input_Squared +
    Arcsin_C5) * Input_Squared +
    Arcsin_C3) * Input_Squared +
    Arcsin_C1) * Mod_Input;
  if Left_Quadrant then
    if Input > 0.0 then

```

```
        Inter_Result := 0.5 - (2.0 * Inter_Result);
    else
        Inter_Result := - (0.5 - (2.0 * Inter_Result));
    end if;
end if;
Result := Semicircles(Inter Result);
-- -- convert to Arccos by applying formula
-- -- Arccosine = Pi/2 - Arcsine
Result := 0.5 - Result;
return Result;
end Arccos_S_6term;

end Fike_Semicircle_Operations;
```

#### 3.3.6.8.9.2.9.1.7 UTILIZATION OF OTHER ELEMENTS

None.

#### 3.3.6.8.9.2.9.1.8 LIMITATIONS

None.

#### 3.3.6.8.9.2.9.1.9 LLCSC DESIGN

None.

#### 3.3.6.8.9.2.9.1.10 UNIT DESIGN

None.

#### 3.3.6.8.9.2.10 UNIT DESIGN

None.

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### 3.3.6.8.9.3 HART PACKAGE DESIGN (CATALOG #P740-0)

This packages contains generic packages providing Hart a polynomial solution for the cosine function. Provisions are made for the cosine function to handle units of radians or degrees, respectively. Outputs may be of type sin\_cos\_ratio.

The decomposition for this part is the same as that shown in the Top-Level Design Document.

#### 3.3.6.8.9.3.1 REQUIREMENTS ALLOCATION

This part meets CAMP requirement R216.

#### 3.3.6.8.9.3.2 LOCAL ENTITIES DESIGN

None.

#### 3.3.6.8.9.3.3 INPUT/OUTPUT

None.

#### 3.3.6.8.9.3.4 LOCAL DATA

None.

#### 3.3.6.8.9.3.5 PROCESS CONTROL

Not applicable.

#### 3.3.6.8.9.3.6 PROCESSING

The following describes the processing performed by this part:

separate (Polynomials)  
package body Hart is

    package body Hart\_Radian\_Operations is separate;  
    package body Hart\_Degree\_Operations is separate;  
end Hart;

#### 3.3.6.8.9.3.7 UTILIZATION OF OTHER ELEMENTS

None.

## 3.3.6.8.9.3.8 LIMITATIONS

None.

## 3.3.6.8.9.3.9 LLCSC DESIGN

## 3.3.6.8.9.3.9.1 HART\_RADIAN\_OPERATIONS PACKAGE DESIGN (CATALOG #P741-0)

This generic package contains a function providing a Hart polynomial solution for the cosine function. This package is designed to accept inputs in terms of radians.

The following table lists the catalog numbers for subunits contained in this part:

Name	Catalog _#
Cos_R_5term	P742-0

The decomposition for this part is the same as that shown in the Top-Level Design Document.

## 3.3.6.8.9.3.9.1.1 REQUIREMENTS ALLOCATION

This part partially meets CAMP requirement R216.

## 3.3.6.8.9.3.9.1.2 LOCAL ENTITIES DESIGN

None.

## 3.3.6.8.9.3.9.1.3 INPUT/OUTPUT

Data types:

The following table describes the generic formal types required by this part:

Name	Type	Description
Radians	Floating point	Allows floating point representation of radian measurements.
Real	Floating point	General floating point representation.
Sin_Cos_Ratio	Floating point	Represents sines and cosines.

Subprograms:

The following table describes the generic formal subroutines required by this part:

Name	Type	Description
"*"	function	Overloaded operator to multiply radians * radians yielding a real result.

## GENERIC PARAMETERS:

## FORMAL PARAMETERS:

The following table describes the formal parameters for the functions contained in this part:

Function	Name	Type	Description
Cos_R_5term	Input	Radians	Input angle for cosine function

## 3.3.6.8.9.3.9.1.4 LOCAL DATA

## Data objects:

The following table describes the data objects maintained by this part:

Name	Type	Value	Description
Cos_R_C0	constant	0.99999_9953	Coefficient for term 2
Cos_R_C2	constant	-0.49999_9905	Coefficient for term 4
Cos_R_C4	constant	0.04166_35846	Coefficient for term 6
Cos_R_C6	constant	-0.00138_53704_2	Coefficient for term 8
Cos_R_C8	constant	0.00002_31539_316	Coefficient for term 10

## 3.3.6.8.9.3.9.1.5 PROCESS CONTROL

Not applicable.

## 3.3.6.8.9.3.9.1.6 PROCESSING

The following describes the processing performed by this part:

separate (Polynomials.Hart)  
package body Hart\_Radian\_Operations is

```

Cos_R_C0 : constant := 0.99999_9953;
Cos_R_C2 : constant := -0.49999_9053;
Cos_R_C4 : constant := 0.04166_35847;
Cos_R_C6 : constant := -0.00138_53704_3;
Cos_R_C8 : constant := 0.00002_31539_317;

```

```

function Cos_R_5term (Input : Radians) return Sin_Cos_Ratio is

```

```
Inter_Result : Real;
Mod_Input    : Radians;
Result       : Sin_Cos_Ratio;
X_Squared    : Radians;
```

```
begin
```

```
  if Input >= Pi_Over_2 then
    Mod_Input := Pi - Input;
  else
    Mod_Input := Input;
  end if;
  X_Squared := Mod_Input * Mod_Input;
  Inter_Result := (((Cos_R_C8 * X_Squared +
                    Cos_R_C6) * X_Squared +
                    Cos_R_C4) * X_Squared +
                  Cos_R_C2) * X_Squared;
  Inter_Result := Inter_Result + Cos_R_C0;
  if Input >= Pi_Over_2 then
    Inter_Result := - Inter_Result;
  end if;
  If Inter_Result > 1.0 then
    Inter_Result := 1.0;
  elsif Inter_Result < -1.0 then
    Inter_Result := -1.0;
  end if;
  Result := Sin_Cos_Ratio( Inter_Result );
  return Result;
```

```
end Cos_R_5term;
```

```
end Hart_Radian_Operations;
```

#### 3.3.6.8.9.3.9.1.7 UTILIZATION OF OTHER ELEMENTS

None.

#### 3.3.6.8.9.3.9.1.8 LIMITATIONS

None.

#### 3.3.6.8.9.3.9.1.9 LLCSC DESIGN

None.

#### 3.3.6.8.9.3.9.1.10 UNIT DESIGN

None.



## 3.3.6.8.9.3.9.2 HART\_DEGREE\_OPERATIONS PACKAGE DESIGN (CATALOG #P743-0)

This generic package contains a function providing a Hart polynomial solution for the cosine function. This package is designed to accept inputs in terms of degrees.

The following table lists the catalog numbers for subunits contained in this part:

Name	Catalog _#
Cos_D_5term	P744-0

The decomposition for this part is the same as that shown in the Top-Level Design Document.

## 3.3.6.8.9.3.9.2.1 REQUIREMENTS ALLOCATION

This part partially meets CAMP requirement R216.

## 3.3.6.8.9.3.9.2.2 LOCAL ENTITIES DESIGN

None.

## 3.3.6.8.9.3.9.2.3 INPUT/OUTPUT

## GENERIC PARAMETERS:

Data types:

The following table describes the generic formal types required by this part:

Name	Type	Description
Degrees	Floating point	Allows floating point representation of degree measurements.
Real	Floating point	General floating point representation.
Sin_Cos_Ratio	Floating point	Represents sines and cosines.

## Subprograms:

The following table describes the generic formal subroutines required by this part:

Name	Type	Description
"**"	function	Overloaded operator to multiply degrees * degrees yielding a real result.

## FORMAL PARAMETERS:

The following table describes the formal parameters for the functions contained in this part:

Function	Name	Type	Description
Cos_D_5term	Input	Degrees	Input angle for cosine function

## 3.3.6.8.9.3.9.2.4 LOCAL DATA

Data objects:

The following table describes the data objects maintained by this part:

Name	Type	Value	Description
Cos_D_C0	constant	0.99999_9953	Coefficient for term 2
Cos_D_C2	constant	-0.49999_9905	Coefficient for term 4
Cos_D_C4	constant	0.04166_35846	Coefficient for term 6
Cos_D_C6	constant	-0.00138_53704_2	Coefficient for term 8
Cos_D_C8	constant	0.00002_31539_316	Coefficient for term 10

## 3.3.6.8.9.3.9.2.5 PROCESS CONTROL

Not applicable.

## 3.3.6.8.9.3.9.2.6 PROCESSING

The following describes the processing performed by this part:

separate (Polynomials.Hart)  
package body Hart\_Degree\_Operations is

```

Cos_D_C0 : constant := 0.99999_9953;
Cos_D_C2 : constant := - 1.52308_42e-04;
Cos_D_C4 : constant := 3.86603_79e-09;
Cos_D_C6 : constant := - 3.91588_67e-14;
Cos_D_C8 : constant := 1.99362_60e-19;

```

function Cos\_D\_5term (Input : Degrees) return Sin\_Cos\_Ratio is

```

Inter_Result : Real;
Mod_Input    : Degrees;
Result       : Sin_Cos_Ratio;
X_Squared    : Real;

```

begin

```

    if Input >= 90.0 then

```

```
    Mod_input := 180.0 - Input;
else
    Mod_Input := Input;
end if;
X_Squared := Mod_Input * Mod_Input;
Inter_Result := (((Cos_D_C8 * X_Squared +
                  Cos_D_C6) * X_Squared +
                  Cos_D_C4) * X_Squared +
                  Cos_D_C2) * X_Squared;
Inter_Result := Inter_Result + Cos_D_C0;
if Input >= 90.0 then
    Inter_Result := - Inter_Result;
end if;
If Inter_Result > 1.0 then
    Inter_Result := 1.0;
elseif Inter_Result < -1.0 then
    Inter_Result := -1.0;
end if;
Result := Sin_Cos_Ratio( Inter_Result );
return Result;

end Cos_D_5term;

end Hart_Degree_Operations;
```

#### 3.3.6.8.9.3.9.2.7 UTILIZATION OF OTHER ELEMENTS

None.

#### 3.3.6.8.9.3.9.2.8 LIMITATIONS

None.

#### 3.3.6.8.9.3.9.2.9 LLCSC DESIGN

None.

#### 3.3.6.8.9.3.9.2.10 UNIT DESIGN

None.

#### 3.3.6.8.9.3.10 UNIT DESIGN

None.

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#### 3.3.6.8.9.4 HASTINGS PACKAGE DESIGN (CATALOG #P745-0)

This packages contains generic functions providing Hastings polynomial solutions for a set of trigonometric functions, which include sine, cosine, tangent, and arctangent. Provisions are made for the trigonometric functions to handle units of radians or degrees.

The decomposition for this part is the same as that shown in the Top-Level Design Document.

##### 3.3.6.8.9.4.1 REQUIREMENTS ALLOCATION

This part meets CAMP requirement R217.

##### 3.3.6.8.9.4.2 LOCAL ENTITIES DESIGN

None.

##### 3.3.6.8.9.4.3 INPUT/OUTPUT

None.

##### 3.3.6.8.9.4.4 LOCAL DATA

None.

##### 3.3.6.8.9.4.5 PROCESS CONTROL

Not applicable.

##### 3.3.6.8.9.4.6 PROCESSING

The following describes the processing performed by this part:

separate (Polynomials)  
package body Hastings is

    package body Hastings\_Radian\_Operations is separate;

    package body Hastings\_Degree\_Operations is separate;

end Hastings;

##### 3.3.6.8.9.4.7 UTILIZATION OF OTHER ELEMENTS

None.

## 3.3.6.8.9.4.8 LIMITATIONS

None.

## 3.3.6.8.9.4.9 LLCSC DESIGN

## 3.3.6.8.9.4.9.1 HASTINGS\_RADIAN\_OPERATIONS PACKAGE DESIGN (CATALOG #P746-0)

This packages contains generic functions providing Hastings polynomial solutions for a set of trigonometric functions. This package is designed to handle units of radians.

The following table lists the catalog numbers for subunits contained in this part:

Name	Catalog _#
Sin_R_5term	P747-0
Sin_R_4term	P748-0
Cos_R_5term	P749-0
Cos_R_4term	P750-0
Tan_R_5term	P751-0
Tan_R_4term	P752-0
Arctan_R_8term	P753-0
Arctan_R_7term	P754-0
Arctan_R_6term	P755-0
Mod_Arctan_R_8term	P756-0
Mod_Arctan_R_7term	P757-0
Mod_Arctan_R_6term	P758-0

The decomposition for this part is the same as that shown in the Top-Level Design Document.

## 3.3.6.8.9.4.9.1.1 REQUIREMENTS ALLOCATION

This part partially meets CAMP requirement R217.

## 3.3.6.8.9.4.9.1.2 LOCAL ENTITIES DESIGN

None.

## 3.3.6.8.9.4.9.1.3 INPUT/OUTPUT

## GENERIC PARAMETERS:

Data types:

The following table describes the generic formal types required by this part:

Name	Type	Description
Radians	Floating point	Allows floating point representation of radian measurements.
Real	Floating point	General floating point representation.
Sin_Cos_Ratio	Floating point	Represents sines and cosines.
Tan_Ratio	Floating point	Represents tangent values.

#### Data objects:

The following table describes the generic formal objects required by this part:

Name	Type	Value	Description
Pi_Over_2	Radians	constant	constant value of Pi divided by 2
Pi_Over_4	Radians	constant	constant value of Pi divided by 4

#### Subprograms:

The following table describes the generic formal subroutines required by this part:

Name	Type	Description
"*"	function	Overloaded operator to multiply radians * radians yielding a real result.

#### FORMAL PARAMETERS:

The following table describes the formal parameters for the functions contained in this part:

Function	Name	Type	Description
Sine Functions	Input	Radians	Input angle for sine computation
Cosine Functions	Input	Radians	Input angle for cosine computation
Tangent Functions	Input	Radians	Input angle for tangent computation
Arctangent Functions	Input	Tan_Ratio	Input for arctangent computation

#### 3.3.6.8.9.4.9.1.4 LOCAL DATA

#### Data objects:

The following table describes the data objects maintained by this part:



Name	Type	Value	Description
Sin_R_C1_5term	constant	0.99999_9994	1st term sine coefficient
Sin_R_C3_5term	constant	-0.16666_6566	3rd term sine coefficient
Sin_R_C5_5term	constant	0.00833_30251_7	5th term sine coefficient
Sin_R_C7_5term	constant	-0.00019_80741_43	7th term sine coefficient
Sin_R_C9_5term	constant	0.00000_26018_8690	9th term sine coefficient
Sin_R_C1_4term	constant	0.99999_9	1st term sine coefficient
Sin_R_C3_4term	constant	-0.16665_5	3rd term sine coefficient
Sin_R_C5_4term	constant	0.000831_190	5th term sine coefficient
Sin_R_C7_4term	constant	-0.00018_4882	7th term sine coefficient
Arctan_R_C1_8term	constant	0.99999_9333	1st term arctangent coefficient
Arctan_R_C3_8term	constant	-0.33329_8560	3rd term arctangent coefficient
Arctan_R_C5_8term	constant	0.19946_5360	5th term arctangent coefficient
Arctan_R_C7_8term	constant	-0.13908_5335	7th term arctangent coefficient
Arctan_R_C9_8term	constant	0.09642_0044	9th term arctangent coefficient
Arctan_R_C11_8term	constant	-0.05590_9886	11th term arctangent coefficient
Arctan_R_C13_8term	constant	0.02186_1229	13th term arctangent coefficient
Arctan_R_C15_8term	constant	-0.00405_4080	15th term arctangent coefficient
Arctan_R_C1_7term	constant	0.99999_6115	1st term arctangent coefficient
Arctan_R_C3_7term	constant	-0.33317_3758	3rd term arctangent coefficient
Arctan_R_C5_7term	constant	0.19807_8690	5th term arctangent coefficient
Arctan_R_C7_7term	constant	-0.13233_5096	7th term arctangent coefficient
Arctan_R_C9_7term	constant	0.07962_6318	9th term arctangent coefficient
Arctan_R_C11_7term	constant	-0.03360_6269	11th term arctangent coefficient
Arctan_R_C13_7term	constant	0.00681_2411	13th term arctangent coefficient
Arctan_R_C1_6term	constant	0.99997_726	1st term arctangent coefficient
Arctan_R_C3_6term	constant	-0.33262_347	3rd term arctangent coefficient
Arctan_R_C5_6term	constant	0.19354_346	5th term arctangent coefficient

Arctan_R_C7_6term	constant	-0.11643_287	7th term arctangent coeffiecient
Arctan_R_C9_6term	constant	0.05265_332	9th term arctangent coeffiecient
Arctan_R_C11_6term	constant	-0.01172_120	11th term arctangent coeffiecient

## 3.3.6.8.9.4.9.1.5 PROCESS CONTROL

Not applicable.

## 3.3.6.8.9.4.9.1.6 PROCESSING

The following describes the processing performed by this part:

separate (Polynomials.Hastings)  
package body Eastings\_Radian\_Operations is

```
Sin_R_C1_5term : constant := 0.99999_9995;
Sin_R_C3_5term : constant := -0.16666_6567;
Sin_R_C5_5term : constant := 0.00833_30251_7;
Sin_R_C7_5term : constant := -0.00019_80741_43;
Sin_R_C9_5term : constant := 0.00000_26018_8690;
```

```
Sin_R_C1_4term : constant := 0.99999_9;
Sin_R_C3_4term : constant := -0.16665_5;
Sin_R_C5_4term : constant := 0.00831_190;
Sin_R_C7_4term : constant := -0.00018_4882;
```

```
Arctan_R_C1_8term : constant := 0.99999_9333;
Arctan_R_C3_8term : constant := -0.33329_8560;
Arctan_R_C5_8term : constant := 0.19946_5360;
Arctan_R_C7_8term : constant := -0.13908_5335;
Arctan_R_C9_8term : constant := 0.09642_00441;
Arctan_R_C11_8term : constant := -0.05590_98861;
Arctan_R_C13_8term : constant := 0.02186_12288;
Arctan_R_C15_8term : constant := -0.00405_40580;
```

```
Arctan_R_C1_7term : constant := 0.99999_6115;
Arctan_R_C3_7term : constant := -0.33317_3758;
Arctan_R_C5_7term : constant := 0.19807_8690;
Arctan_R_C7_7term : constant := -0.13233_5096;
Arctan_R_C9_7term : constant := 0.07962_6318;
Arctan_R_C11_7term : constant := -0.03360_6269;
Arctan_R_C13_7term : constant := 0.00681_2411;
```

```
Arctan_R_C1_6term : constant := 0.99997_726;
Arctan_R_C3_6term : constant := -0.33262_347;
Arctan_R_C5_6term : constant := 0.19354_346;
Arctan_R_C7_6term : constant := -0.11643_287;
Arctan_R_C9_6term : constant := 0.05265_332;
Arctan_R_C11_6term : constant := -0.01172_120;
```

-- --sine functions

function Sin\_R\_5term(Input : Radians) return Sin\_Cos\_Ratio is

Input\_Squared : Real;  
Inter\_Result : Real;  
Result : Sin\_Cos\_Ratio;

begin

Input\_Squared := Input \* Input;  
Inter\_Result := (((Sin\_R\_C9\_5term \*  
Input\_Squared + Sin\_R\_C7\_5term) \*  
Input\_Squared + Sin\_R\_C5\_5term) \*  
Input\_Squared + Sin\_R\_C3\_5term) \*  
Input\_Squared + Sin\_R\_C1\_5term);  
Inter\_Result := Inter\_Result \* Real(Input);  
if Inter\_Result > 1.0 then  
Inter\_Result := 1.0;  
elsif Inter\_Result < -1.0 then  
Inter\_Result := -1.0;  
end if;  
Result := Sin\_Cos\_Ratio( Inter\_Result );  
return Result;

end Sin\_R\_5term;

function Sin\_R\_4term(Input : Radians) return Sin\_Cos\_Ratio is

Input\_Squared : Real;  
Inter\_Result : Real;  
Result : Sin\_Cos\_Ratio;

begin

Input\_Squared := Input \* Input;  
Inter\_Result := (((Sin\_R\_C7\_4term \*  
Input\_Squared + Sin\_R\_C5\_4term) \*  
Input\_Squared + Sin\_R\_C3\_4term) \*  
Input\_Squared + Sin\_R\_C1\_4term);  
Inter\_Result := Inter\_Result \* Real(Input);  
if Inter\_Result > 1.0 then  
Inter\_Result := 1.0;  
elsif Inter\_Result < -1.0 then  
Inter\_Result := -1.0;  
end if;  
Result := Sin\_Cos\_Ratio( Inter\_Result );  
return Result;

end Sin\_R\_4term;

-- --cosine functions

function Cos\_R\_5term(Input : Radians) return Sin\_Cos\_Ratio is

```

    Input_Squared : Real;
    Inter_Result  : Real;
    Mod_Input     : Radians;
    Result        : Sin_Cos_Ratio;

begin

    Mod_Input := Pi_Over_2 - Input;
    Input_Squared := Mod_Input * Mod_Input;
    Inter_Result  := (((Sin_R_C9_5term *
                        Input_Squared + Sin_R_C7_5term) *
                        Input_Squared + Sin_R_C5_5term) *
                        Input_Squared + Sin_R_C3_5term) *
                        Input_Squared + Sin_R_C1_5term);
    Inter_Result := Inter_Result * Real(Mod_Input);
    if Inter_Result > 1.0 then
        Inter_Result := 1.0;
    elsif Inter_Result < -1.0 then
        Inter_Result := -1.0;
    end if;
    Result := Sin_Cos_Ratio( Inter_Result );
    return Result;

end Cos_R_5term;

function Cos_R_4term(Input : Radians) return Sin_Cos_Ratio is

    Input_Squared : Real;
    Inter_Result  : Real;
    Mod_Input     : Radians;
    Result        : Sin_Cos_Ratio;

begin

    Mod_Input := Pi_Over_2 - Input;
    Input_Squared := Mod_Input * Mod_Input;
    Inter_Result  := (((Sin_R_C7_4term *
                        Input_Squared + Sin_R_C5_4term) *
                        Input_Squared + Sin_R_C3_4term) *
                        Input_Squared + Sin_R_C1_4term);
    Inter_Result := Inter_Result * Real(Mod_Input);
    if Inter_Result > 1.0 then
        Inter_Result := 1.0;
    elsif Inter_Result < -1.0 then
        Inter_Result := -1.0;
    end if;
    Result := Sin_Cos_Ratio( Inter_Result );
    return Result;

end Cos_R_4term;

-- -- Tangent functions

function Tan_R_5term (Input : Radians) return Tan_Ratio is
    Sin : Sin_Cos_Ratio;

```

```

    Cos : Sin_Cos_Ratio;
begin
    Sin := Sin_R_5term(Input);
    if Input < 0.0 then
        Cos := - Cos_R_5term( Pi + Input );
    else
        Cos := Cos_R_5term(Input);
    end if;
    return Tan_Ratio(Sin / Cos);
end Tan_R_5term;

```

```

function Tan_R_4term (Input : Radians) return Tan_Ratio is
    Sin : Sin_Cos_Ratio;
    Cos : Sin_Cos_Ratio;
begin
    Sin := Sin_R_4term(Input);
    if Input < 0.0 then
        Cos := - Cos_R_4term( Pi + Input );
    else
        Cos := Cos_R_4term(Input);
    end if;
    return Tan_Ratio(Sin / Cos);
end Tan_R_4term;

```

-- -- Arctangent functions

```

function Arctan_R_8term (Input : Tan_Ratio) return Radians is

    Input_Squared : Tan_Ratio;
    Inter_Result  : Tan_Ratio;
    Result        : Radians;

begin
    Input_Squared := Input * Input;
    Inter_Result  := (((((((Arctan_R_C15_8term *
        Input_Squared + Arctan_R_C13_8term) *
        Input_Squared + Arctan_R_C11_8term) *
        Input_Squared + Arctan_R_C9_8term) *
        Input_Squared + Arctan_R_C7_8term) *
        Input_Squared + Arctan_R_C5_8term) *
        Input_Squared + Arctan_R_C3_8term) *
        Input_Squared + Arctan_R_C1_8term) *
        Input;
    Result := Radians(Inter_Result);
    return Result;
end Arctan_R_8term;

```

```

function Arctan_R_7term (Input : Tan_Ratio) return Radians is

    Input_Squared : Tan_Ratio;
    Inter_Result  : Tan_Ratio;
    Result        : Radians;

begin

```

```

Input_Squared := Input * Input;
Inter_Result  := (((((Arctan_R_C13_7term *
Input_Squared + Arctan_R_C11_7term) *
Input_Squared + Arctan_R_C9_7term) *
Input_Squared + Arctan_R_C7_7term) *
Input_Squared + Arctan_R_C5_7term) *
Input_Squared + Arctan_R_C3_7term) *
Input_Squared + Arctan_R_C1_7term) *
Input;
Result := Radians(Inter_Result);
return Result;
end Arctan_R_7term;

```

```

function Arctan_R_6term (Input : Tan_Ratio) return Radians is

```

```

    Input_Squared : Tan_Ratio;
    Inter_Result  : Tan_Ratio;
    Result        : Radians;

begin
    Input_Squared := Input * Input;
    Inter_Result  := (((((Arctan_R_C11_6term *
Input_Squared + Arctan_R_C9_6term) *
Input_Squared + Arctan_R_C7_6term) *
Input_Squared + Arctan_R_C5_6term) *
Input_Squared + Arctan_R_C3_6term) *
Input_Squared + Arctan_R_C1_6term) *
Input;
    Result := Radians(Inter_Result);
    return Result;
end Arctan_R_6term;

```

```
-- -- Modified Hastings Arctangent functions
```

```

function Mod_Arctan_R_8term (Input : Tan_Ratio) return Radians is

```

```

    Input_Squared : Tan_Ratio;
    Inter_Result  : Tan_Ratio;
    Mod_Input     : Tan_Ratio;
    Result        : Radians;

begin
    if Input >= 0.0 then
        Mod_Input := Input;
    else
        Mod_Input := - Input;
    end if;
    Mod_Input := (Mod_Input - 1.0) / (Mod_Input + 1.0);
    Input_Squared := Mod_Input * Mod_Input;
    Inter_Result  := ((((((Arctan_R_C15_8term *
Input_Squared + Arctan_R_C13_8term) *
Input_Squared + Arctan_R_C11_8term) *
Input_Squared + Arctan_R_C9_8term) *
Input_Squared + Arctan_R_C7_8term) *
Input_Squared + Arctan_R_C5_8term) *

```

```

        Input_Squared + Arctan_R_C3_8term) *
        Input_Squared + Arctan_R_C1_8term) *
        Mod_Input;
    Result := Radians(Inter_Result) + Pi_Over_4;
    if Input < 0.0 then
        Result := - Result;
    end if;
    return Result;
end Mod_Arctan_R_8term;

function Mod_Arctan_R_7term (Input : Tan_Ratio) return Radians is

    Input_Squared : Tan_Ratio;
    Inter_Result  : Tan_Ratio;
    Mod_Input     : Tan_Ratio;
    Result        : Radians;

begin
    if Input >= 0.0 then
        Mod_Input := Input;
    else
        Mod_Input := - Input;
    end if;
    Mod_Input := (Mod_Input - 1.0) / (Mod_Input + 1.0);
    Input_Squared := Mod_Input * Mod_Input;
    Inter_Result  := ((((((Arctan_R_C13_7term *
        Input_Squared + Arctan_R_C11_7term) *
        Input_Squared + Arctan_R_C9_7term) *
        Input_Squared + Arctan_R_C7_7term) *
        Input_Squared + Arctan_R_C5_7term) *
        Input_Squared + Arctan_R_C3_7term) *
        Input_Squared + Arctan_R_C1_7term) *
        Mod_Input;
    Result := Radians(Inter_Result) + Pi_Over_4;
    if Input < 0.0 then
        Result := - Result;
    end if;
    return Result;
end Mod_Arctan_R_7term;

function Mod_Arctan_R_6term (Input : Tan_Ratio) return Radians is

    Input_Squared : Tan_Ratio;
    Inter_Result  : Tan_Ratio;
    Mod_Input     : Tan_Ratio;
    Result        : Radians;

begin
    if Input >= 0.0 then
        Mod_Input := Input;
    else
        Mod_Input := - Input;
    end if;
    Mod_Input := (Mod_Input - 1.0) / (Mod_Input + 1.0);
    Input_Squared := Mod_Input * Mod_Input;

```

```

Inter_Result  :=      (((((Arctan_R_C11_6term *
                        Input_Squared + Arctan_R_C9_6term) *
                        Input_Squared + Arctan_R_C7_6term) *
                        Input_Squared + Arctan_R_C5_6term) *
                        Input_Squared + Arctan_R_C3_6term) *
                        Input_Squared + Arctan_R_C1_6term) *
                        Mod_Input;
Result := Radians(Inter_Result) + Pi_Over_4;
if Input < 0.0 then
    Result := - Result;
end if;
return Result;
end Mod_Arctan_R_6term;

```

end Hastings\_Radian\_Operations;

#### 3.3.6.8.9.4.9.1.7 UTILIZATION OF OTHER ELEMENTS

None.

#### 3.3.6.8.9.4.9.1.8 LIMITATIONS

None.

#### 3.3.6.8.9.4.9.1.9 LLCSC DESIGN

None.

#### 3.3.6.8.9.4.9.1.10 UNIT DESIGN

None.

#### 3.3.6.8.9.4.9.2 HASTINGS\_DEGREE\_OPERATIONS PACKAGE DESIGN (CATALOG #P759-0)

This generic package contains functions providing Hastings polynomial solutions for a set of trigonometric functions. This package is designed to handle units of degrees.

The following table lists the catalog numbers for subunits contained in this part:

Name	Catalog_#
Sin_D_5term	P760-0
Sin_D_4term	P761-0
Cos_D_5term	P762-0
Cos_D_4term	P763-0
Tan_D_5term	P764-0
Tan_D_4term	P765-0



The decomposition for this part is the same as that shown in the Top-Level Design Document.

### 3.3.6.8.9.4.9.2.1 REQUIREMENTS ALLOCATION

This part partially meets CAMP requirement R217.

### 3.3.6.8.9.4.9.2.2 LOCAL ENTITIES DESIGN

None.

### 3.3.6.8.9.4.9.2.3 INPUT/OUTPUT

#### GENERIC PARAMETERS:

Data types:

The following table describes the generic formal types required by this part:

Name	Type	Description
Degrees	Floating point	Allows floating point representation of degree measurements.
Real	Floating point	General floating point representation.
Sin_Cos_Ratio	Floating point	Represents sines and cosines.
Tan_Ratio	Floating point	Represents tangent values.

Data objects:

The following table describes the generic formal objects required by this part:

Name	Type	Value	Description
Pi	Degrees	constant	constant value of Pi

#### Subprograms:

The following table describes the generic formal subroutines required by this part:

Name	Type	Description
"*"	function	Overloaded operator to multiply degrees * degrees yielding a real result.

#### FORMAL PARAMETERS:

41

The following table describes the formal parameters for the functions contained in this part:

Function	Name	Type	Description
Sine Functions	Input	Degrees	Input angle for sine computation
Cosine Functions	Input	Degrees	Input angle for cosine computation
Tangent Functions	Input	Degrees	Input angle for tangent computation

#### 3.3.6.8.9.4.9.2.4 LOCAL DATA

Data objects:

The following table describes the data objects maintained by this part:

Name	Type	Value	Description
Sin_D_C1_5term	constant	0.99999_9994	1st term sine coefficient
Sin_D_C3_5term	constant	-0.16666_6566	3rd term sine coefficient
Sin_D_C5_5term	constant	0.00833_30251_7	5th term sine coefficient
Sin_D_C7_5term	constant	-0.00019_80741_43	7th term sine coefficient
Sin_D_C9_5term	constant	0.00000_26018_8690	9th term sine coefficient
Sin_D_C1_4term	constant	0.99999_9	1st term sine coefficient
Sin_D_C3_4term	constant	-0.16665_5	3rd term sine coefficient
Sin_D_C5_4term	constant	0.000831_190	5th term sine coefficient
Sin_D_C7_4term	constant	-0.00018_4882	7th term sine coefficient

#### 3.3.6.8.9.4.9.2.5 PROCESS CONTROL

Not applicable.

#### 3.3.6.8.9.4.9.2.6 PROCESSING

The following describes the processing performed by this part:

separate (Polynomials.Hastings)  
package body Hastings\_Degree\_Operations is

```

Sin_D_C1_5term : constant := 1.74532_92e-02;
Sin_D_C3_5term : constant := - 8.86095_625e-07;
Sin_D_C5_5term : constant := 1.34955_172e-11;
Sin_D_C7_5term : constant := - 9.77168_260e-17;
Sin_D_C9_5term : constant := 3.91006_135e-22;

```

```

Sin_D_C1_4term : constant := 1.74533e-02;
Sin_D_C3_4term : constant := - 8.86037e-07;
Sin_D_C5_4term : constant := 1.34613e-11;
Sin_D_C7_4term : constant := - 9.12087e-17;

```

```
-- --sine functions
```

```
function Sin_D_5term(Input : Degrees) return Sin_Cos_Ratio is
```

```

    Input_Squared : Real;
    Inter_Result  : Real;
    Result        : Sin_Cos_Ratio;

```

```
begin
```

```

    Input_Squared := Input * Input;
    Inter_Result  := (((Sin_D_C9_5term *
        Input_Squared + Sin_D_C7_5term) *
        Input_Squared + Sin_D_C5_5term) *
        Input_Squared + Sin_D_C3_5term) *
        Input_Squared + Sin_D_C1_5term);
    Inter_Result := Inter_Result * Real(Input);
    if Inter_Result > 1.0 then
        Inter_Result := 1.0;
    elsif Inter_Result < -1.0 then
        Inter_Result := -1.0;
    end if;
    Result := Sin_Cos_Ratio( Inter_Result );
    return Result;

```

```
end Sin_D_5term;
```

```
function Sin_D_4term(Input : Degrees) return Sin_Cos_Ratio is
```

```

    Input_Squared : Real;
    Inter_Result  : Real;
    Result        : Sin_Cos_Ratio;

```

```
begin
```

```

    Input_Squared := Input * Input;
    Inter_Result  := (((Sin_D_C7_4term *
        Input_Squared + Sin_D_C5_4term) *
        Input_Squared + Sin_D_C3_4term) *
        Input_Squared + Sin_D_C1_4term);
    Inter_Result := Inter_Result * Real(Input);
    if Inter_Result > 1.0 then
        Inter_Result := 1.0;
    elsif Inter_Result < -1.0 then

```

```

        Inter_Result := -1.0;
    end if;
    Result := Sin_Cos_Ratio( Inter_Result );
    return Result;

end Sin_D_4term;

-- --cosine functions

function Cos_D_5term(Input : Degrees) return Sin_Cos_Ratio is

    Input_Squared : Real;
    Inter_Result  : Real;
    Mod_Input     : Degrees;
    Result        : Sin_Cos_Ratio;

begin
    Mod_Input := 90.0 - Input;
    Input_Squared := Mod_Input * Mod_Input;
    Inter_Result := (((Sin_D_C9_5term *
                        Input_Squared + Sin_D_C7_5term) *
                        Input_Squared + Sin_D_C5_5term) *
                        Input_Squared + Sin_D_C3_5term) *
                        Input_Squared + Sin_D_C1_5term);
    Inter_Result := Inter_Result * Real(Mod_Input);
    if Inter_Result > 1.0 then
        Inter_Result := 1.0;
    elsif Inter_Result < -1.0 then
        Inter_Result := -1.0;
    end if;
    Result := Sin_Cos_Ratio( Inter_Result );
    return Result;

end Cos_D_5term;

function Cos_D_4term(Input : Degrees) return Sin_Cos_Ratio is

    Input_Squared : Real;
    Inter_Result  : Real;
    Mod_Input     : Degrees;
    Result        : Sin_Cos_Ratio;

begin
    Mod_Input := 90.0 - Input;
    Input_Squared := Mod_Input * Mod_Input;
    Inter_Result := (((Sin_D_C7_4term *
                        Input_Squared + Sin_D_C5_4term) *
                        Input_Squared + Sin_D_C3_4term) *
                        Input_Squared + Sin_D_C1_4term);
    Inter_Result := Inter_Result * Real(Mod_Input);
    if Inter_Result > 1.0 then
        Inter_Result := 1.0;
    elsif Inter_Result < -1.0 then

```

```

        Inter_Result := -1.0;
    end if;
    Result := Sin_Cos_Ratio( Inter_Result );
    return Result;

end Cos_D_4term;

-- -- Tangent function

function Tan_D_5term (Input : Degrees) return Tan_Ratio is
    Sin : Sin_Cos_Ratio;
    Cos : Sin_Cos_Ratio;
begin
    Sin := Sin_D_5term(Input);
    if Input < 0.0 then
        Cos := - Cos_D_5term( 180.0 + Input );
    else
        Cos := Cos_D_5term(Input);
    end if;
    return Tan_Ratio(Sin / Cos);
end Tan_D_5term;

function Tan_D_4term (Input : Degrees) return Tan_Ratio is
    Sin : Sin_Cos_Ratio;
    Cos : Sin_Cos_Ratio;
begin
    Sin := Sin_D_4term(Input);
    if Input < 0.0 then
        Cos := - Cos_D_4term( 180.0 + Input );
    else
        Cos := Cos_D_4term(Input);
    end if;
    return Tan_Ratio(Sin / Cos);
end Tan_D_4term;

end Hastings_Degree_Operations;

```

#### 3.3.6.8.9.4.9.2.7 UTILIZATION OF OTHER ELEMENTS

None.

#### 3.3.6.8.9.4.9.2.8 LIMITATIONS

None.

#### 3.3.6.8.9.4.9.2.9 LLCSC DESIGN

None.

3.3.6.8.9.4.9.2.10 UNIT DESIGN

None.

3.3.6.8.9.4.10 UNIT DESIGN

None.

## 3.3.6.8.9.5 MODIFIED\_NEWTON\_RAPHSON PACKAGE DESIGN (CATALOG #P766-0)

This packages contains generic functions providing Modified Newton Raphson polynomial solutions for the square root function. Provisions are made for the square root funcnions to handle units of real. Outputs are also of type real.

The following table lists the catalog numbers for subunits contained in this part:

Name	Catalog _#
SqRt	P767-0

The decomposition for this part is the same as that shown in the Top-Level Design Document.

## 3.3.6.8.9.5.1 REQUIREMENTS ALLOCATION

This part meets CAMP requirement R220.

## 3.3.6.8.9.5.2 LOCAL ENTITIES DESIGN

None.

## 3.3.6.8.9.5.3 INPUT/OUTPUT

## GENERIC PARAMETERS:

Data types:

The following table describes the generic formal types required by the only function (Sqrt) in this part:

Name	Type	Description
Inputs	Floating point	Floating point Input to square root function.
Outputs	Floating point	Floating point Output of square root function.
Reals	Floating point	Floating point intermediate type to avoid constraint errors.

Data objects:

The following table describes the generic formal objects required by the only function (Sqrt) in this part:

Name	Type	Value	Description
Iteration_Num	Floating Point	Positive	Number of times the function performs the calculation cycle.

## FORMAL PARAMETERS:

The following table describes the formal parameters for the functions contained in this part:

Function	Name	Type	Description
Sqrt	Input	Inputs	Input for square root function
	Iteration_No	Positive	Number of times to compute

## 3.3.6.8.9.5.4 LOCAL DATA

Data objects:

The following table describes the data objects maintained by this part:

Name	Type	Value	Description
C1	constant	2.18518_306	1st approximation constant
C2	constant	3.02289_917	2nd approximation constant
C3	constant	1.54515_776	3rd approximation constant

## 3.3.6.8.9.5.5 PROCESS CONTROL

Not applicable.

## 3.3.6.8.9.5.6 PROCESSING

The following describes the processing performed by this part:

separate (Polynomials)  
package body Modified\_Newton\_Raphson is

```

C1 : constant := 2.18518_306;
C2 : constant := 3.02289_917;
C3 : constant := 1.54515_776;

```

function Sqrt(Input : Inputs) return Outputs is

```

Inter_Result : Reals;
Result       : Outputs;
Root_Pwr     : Reals;

```



```

X_Norm      : Reals;

begin
  if Input = 0.0 then
    Result := 0.0;
  else
    X_Norm  := Reals( Input );
    -----
    --      - Reduce input to between 0.25 and 1.0 -
    --      - in order to achieve better initial  -
    --      - approximation                        -
    -----
    Root_Pwr := 1.0;
    if Input > 1.0 then
      Reduce:
        while X_Norm > 1.0 loop
          Root_Pwr := Root_Pwr * 2.0;
          X_Norm   := X_Norm * 0.25;
        end Loop Reduce;
    else
      Increase:
        while X_Norm < 0.25 loop
          Root_Pwr := Root_Pwr * 0.5;
          X_Norm   := X_Norm * 4.0;
        end Loop Increase;
    end if;
    Inter_Result := C1 - C2 / (X_Norm + C3);
    Inter_Result := (X_Norm/Inter_Result + Inter_Result) * 0.5;
    Inter_Result := (X_Norm/Inter_Result + Inter_Result) * 0.5;
    Inter_Result := (X_Norm/Inter_Result + Inter_Result) * 0.5;
    Inter_Result := Inter_Result * Root_Pwr;
    Result := Outputs(Inter_Result);
  end if;
  return Result;
end SqRt;

end Modified_Newton_Raphson;

```

### 3.3.6.8.9.5.7 UTILIZATION OF OTHER ELEMENTS

None.

### 3.3.6.8.9.5.8 LIMITATIONS

None.

### 3.3.6.8.9.5.9 LLCSC DESIGN

None.

3.3.6.8.9.5.10 UNIT DESIGN

None.

## 3.3.6.8.9.6 NEWTON\_RAPHSON PACKAGE DESIGN (CATALOG #P768-0)

This packages contains generic functions providing Newton Raphson polynomial solutions for the square root function. Provisions are made for the square root functions to handle units of real. Outputs are also of type real.

The following table lists the catalog numbers for subunits contained in this part:

Name	Catalog _#
SqRt	P769-0

The decomposition for this part is the same as that shown in the Top-Level Design Document.

## 3.3.6.8.9.6.1 REQUIREMENTS ALLOCATION

This part meets CAMP requirement R221.

## 3.3.6.8.9.6.2 LOCAL ENTITIES DESIGN

None.

## 3.3.6.8.9.6.3 INPUT/OUTPUT

## GENERIC PARAMETERS:

## Data types:

The following table describes the generic formal types required by the only function (SqRt) in this part:

Name	Type	Description
Inputs	Floating point	Floating point Input to square root function.
Outputs	Floating point	Floating point Output of square root function.
Reals	Floating point	Floating point intermediate type to avoid constraint errors.

## Data objects:

The following table describes the generic formal objects required by the only function (SqRt) in this part:

Name	Type	Value	Description
Iteration_Num	Floating Point	Positive	Number of times the function performs the calculation cycle.

## FORMAL PARAMETERS:

The following table describes the formal parameters for the functions contained in this part:

Function	Name	Type	Description
Sqrt	Input Iteration_No	Inputs Positive	Input for square root function Number of times to compute

## 3.3.6.8.9.6.4 LOCAL DATA

Data objects:

The following table describes the data objects maintained by this part:

Name	Type	Value	Description
C1	constant	3.57142_857	1st approximation constant
C2	constant	14.57725_95	2nd approximation constant
C3	constant	0.30612_2449	3rd approximation constant
C4	constant	4.79591_837	4th approximation constant
C4	constant	-0.16659_7251	4th approximation constant

## 3.3.6.8.9.6.5 PROCESS CONTROL

Not applicable.

## 3.3.6.8.9.6.6 PROCESSING

The following describes the processing performed by this part:

separate (Polynomials)  
package body Newton\_Raphson is

```

C1 : constant := 3.57142_857;
C2 : constant := 14.57725_95;
C3 : constant := 0.30612_2449;
C4 : constant := 4.79591_837;
C5 : constant := 0.16659_7251;

```

function SqRt(Input : Inputs) return Outputs is

```

Inter_Result : Reals;
Result       : Outputs;
Root_Pwr     : Reals;
X_Norm       : Reals;

begin
  if Input = 0.0 then
    Result := 0.0;
  else
    X_Norm := Reals( Input );
    -----
    --      - Reduce input to between 0.25 and 1.0 -
    --      - in order to achieve better initial -
    --      - approximation -
    -----
    Root_Pwr := 1.0;
    if Input > 1.0 then
      Reduce:
        while X_Norm > 1.0 loop
          Root_Pwr := Root_Pwr * 2.0;
          X_Norm   := X_Norm * 0.25;
        end Loop Reduce;
    else
      Increase:
        while X_Norm < 0.25 loop
          Root_Pwr := Root_Pwr * 0.5;
          X_Norm   := X_Norm * 4.0;
        end Loop Increase;
    end if;
    Inter_Result := C1 - (C2 * (X_Norm + C3)) / ((X_Norm + C4) * (X_Norm + C5) + C5);
    Inter_Result := (X_Norm/Inter_Result + Inter_Result) * 0.5;
    Inter_Result := (X_Norm/Inter_Result + Inter_Result) * 0.5;
    Inter_Result := (X_Norm/Inter_Result + Inter_Result) * 0.5;
    Inter_Result := Inter_Result * Root_Pwr;
    Result := Outputs(Inter_Result);

    end if;
    return Result;
  end Sqrt;

end Newton_Raphson;

```

### 3.3.6.8.9.6.7 UTILIZATION OF OTHER ELEMENTS

None.

### 3.3.6.8.9.6.8 LIMITATIONS

None.

3.3.6.8.9.6.9 LLCSC DESIGN

None.

3.3.6.8.9.6.10 UNIT DESIGN

None.

### 3.3.6.8.9.7 TAYLOR\_SERIES PACKAGE DESIGN (CATALOG #P795-0)

This packages contains generic functions providing Taylor polynomial solutions for a set of trigonometric functions. Provisions are made for the trigonometric functions to handle units of radians or degrees.

The decomposition for this part is the same as that shown in the Top-Level Design Document.

#### 3.3.6.8.9.7.1 REQUIREMENTS ALLOCATION

This part meets CAMP requirement R222.

#### 3.3.6.8.9.7.2 LOCAL ENTITIES DESIGN

None.

#### 3.3.6.8.9.7.3 INPUT/OUTPUT

None.

#### 3.3.6.8.9.7.4 LOCAL DATA

None.

#### 3.3.6.8.9.7.5 PROCESS CONTROL

Not applicable.

#### 3.3.6.8.9.7.6 PROCESSING

The following describes the processing performed by this part:

separate (Polynomials)

package body Taylor\_Series is

package body Taylor\_Radian\_Operations is separate;

package body Taylor\_Degree\_Operations is separate;

package body Taylor\_Natural\_Log is separate;

package body Taylor\_Log\_Base\_N is separate;

end Taylor\_Series;

3.3.6.8.9.7.7 UTILIZATION OF OTHER ELEMENTS

None.

3.3.6.8.9.7.8 LIMITATIONS

None.

3.3.6.8.9.7.9 LLCSC DESIGN

3.3.6.8.9.7.9.1 TAYLOR\_RADIAN\_OPERATIONS PACKAGE DESIGN (CATALOG #P796-0)

This generic package contains functions providing Taylor polynomial solutions for a set of trigonometric functions. This package is designed to handle units of radians.

The following table lists the catalog numbers for subunits contained in this part:



Name	Catalog _#
Sin_R_8term	P797-0
Sin_R_7term	P798-0
Sin_R_6term	P799-0
Sin_R_5term	P800-0
Sin_R_4term	P801-0
Cos_R_8term	P802-0
Cos_R_7term	P803-0
Cos_R_6term	P804-0
Cos_R_5term	P805-0
Cos_R_4term	P806-0
Tan_R_8term	P807-0
Arcsin_R_8term	P808-0
Arcsin_R_7term	P809-0
Arcsin_R_6term	P810-0
Arcsin_R_5term	P811-0
Arccos_R_8term	P812-0
Arccos_R_7term	P813-0
Arccos_R_6term	P814-0
Arccos_R_5term	P815-0
Arctan_R_8term	P816-0
Arctan_R_7term	P817-0
Arctan_R_6term	P818-0
Arctan_R_5term	P819-0
Arctan_R_4term	P820-0
Alt_Arctan_R_8term	P821-0
Alt_Arctan_R_7term	P822-0
Alt_Arctan_R_6term	P823-0
Alt_Arctan_R_5term	P824-0
Alt_Arctan_R_4term	P825-0
Mod_Sin_R_8term	P826-0
Mod_Sin_R_7term	P827-0
Mod_Sin_R_6term	P828-0
Mod_Sin_R_5term	P829-0
Mod_Sin_R_4term	P830-0
Mod_Cos_R_8term	P831-0
Mod_Cos_R_7term	P832-0
Mod_Cos_R_6term	P833-0
Mod_Cos_R_5term	P834-0
Mod_Cos_R_4term	P835-0
Mod_Tan_R_8term	P836-0
Mod_Tan_R_7term	P837-0
Mod_Tan_R_6term	P838-0
Mod_Tan_R_5term	P839-0
Mod_Tan_R_4term	P840-0

The decomposition for this part is the same as that shown in the Top-Level Design Document.

## 3.3.6.8.9.7.9.1.1 REQUIREMENTS ALLOCATION

This part partially meets CAMP requirement R222.

## 3.3.6.8.9.7.9.1.2 LOCAL ENTITIES DESIGN

None.

## 3.3.6.8.9.7.9.1.3 INPUT/OUTPUT

## GENERIC PARAMETERS:

Data types:

The following table describes the generic formal types required by this part:

Name	Type	Description
Radians	Floating point	Allows floating point representation of radian measurements.
Real	Floating point	General floating point representation.
Sin_Cos_Ratio	Floating point	Represents sines and cosines.
Tan_Ratio	Floating point	Represents tangent values.

Data objects:

The following table describes the generic formal objects required by this part:

Name	Type	Value	Description
Pi_Over_2	Radians	constant	constant value Pi divided by 2
Pi_Over_4	Radians	constant	constant value Pi divided by 4

Subprograms:

The following table describes the generic formal subroutines required by this part:

Name	Type	Description
"*"	function	Overloaded operator to multiply radians * radians yielding a real result.

## FORMAL PARAMETERS:

The following table describes the formal parameters for the functions contained in this part:

Function	Name	Type	Description
Sine Functions	Input	Radians	Input for sine computation
Cosine Functions	Input	Radians	Input for cosine computation
Tangent Functions	Input	Radians	Input for tangent computation
Arcsine Functions	Input	Sin_Cos_Ratio	Input for Arcsine computation
Arccosine Functions	Input	Sin_Cos_Ratio	Input for Arccosine computation
Arctangent Functions	Input	Tan_Ratio	Input for Arctangent computation

#### 3.3.6.8.9.7.9.1.4 LOCAL DATA

Data objects:

The following table describes the data objects maintained by this part:

Name	Type	Value	Description
Sin_R_C3	constant	-0.16666_6666	3rd term coefficient
Sin_R_C5	constant	0.00833_33333_3	5th term coefficient
Sin_R_C7	constant	0.00019_84126_98	7th term coefficient
Sin_R_C9	constant	0.00000_27557_3164	9th term coefficient
Sin_R_C11	constant	0.00000_00250_51870_8	11th term coefficient
Sin_R_C13	constant	0.00000_00001_60478_446	13th term coefficient
Sin_R_C15	constant	0.00000_00000_00737_06627_7	15th term coefficient
Cos_R_C3	constant	-0.50000_0000	3rd term coefficient
Cos_R_C5	constant	0.04166_66666	5th term coefficient
Cos_R_C7	constant	-0.00138_88888_8	7th term coefficient
Cos_R_C9	constant	0.00002_48015_873	9th term coefficient
Cos_R_C11	constant	-0.00000_02755_73192	11th term coefficient
Cos_R_C13	constant	0.00000_00020_87675_69	13th term coefficient
Cos_R_C15	constant	-0.00000_00000_11470_7455	15th term coefficient
Tan_R_C3	constant	0.33333_3333	3rd term coefficient
Tan_R_C5	constant	0.13333_3333	5th term coefficient
Tan_R_C7	constant	0.05396_82539	7th term coefficient
Tan_R_C9	constant	0.02186_96649	9th term coefficient
Tan_R_C11	constant	0.00886_32355_2	11th term coefficient
Tan_R_C13	constant	0.00359_21280_3	13th term coefficient
Tan_R_C15	constant	0.00145_58343_8	15th term coefficient
Arcsin_R_C3	constant	0.16666_6666	3rd term coefficient
Arcsin_R_C5	constant	0.075	5th term coefficient
Arcsin_R_C7	constant	0.04464_28571	7th term coefficient
Arcsin_R_C9	constant	0.03038_19444	9th term coefficient
Arcsin_R_C11	constant	0.02237_21591	11th term coefficient
Arcsin_R_C13	constant	0.01735_27644	13th term coefficient

Arcsin_R_C15	constant	0.01396_48438	15th term coefficient
Arctan_R_C3	constant	0.33333_3333	3rd term coefficient
Arctan_R_C5	constant	-0.2	5th term coefficient
Arctan_R_C7	constant	0.14285_7114	7th term coefficient
Arctan_R_C9	constant	-0.11111_1111	9th term coefficient
Arctan_R_C11	constant	0.09090_90909	11th term coefficient
Arctan_R_C13	constant	-0.07692_30769	13th term coefficient
Arctan_R_C15	constant	0.06666_66667	15th term coefficient
Alt_Arctan_R_C3	constant	-0.33333_3333	3rd term coefficient
Alt_Arctan_R_C5	constant	0.2	5th term coefficient
Alt_Arctan_R_C7	constant	-0.14285_7114	7th term coefficient
Alt_Arctan_R_C9	constant	0.11111_1111	9th term coefficient
Alt_Arctan_R_C11	constant	-0.09090_90909	11th term coefficient
Alt_Arctan_R_C13	constant	0.07692_30769	13th term coefficient
Alt_Arctan_R_C15	constant	-0.06666_66667	15th term coefficient

## 3.3.6.8.9.7.9.1.5 PROCESS CONTROL

Not applicable.

## 3.3.6.8.9.7.9.1.6 PROCESSING

The following describes the processing performed by this part:

separate (Polynomials.Taylor\_Series)  
package body Taylor\_Radian\_Operations is

```
-- -- The Sine constants are used in the Taylor operations for computing
-- -- the sine. The Cosine constants are used in computing cosines. In
-- -- the Modified Taylor operations, however, both sets of constants are
-- -- used. Constants are given for 9 digits of precision for both extended
-- -- and single precision. They are named to correspond to the power
-- -- of X (Input) with which they are termed.
```

```
Sin_R_C3 : constant := -0.16666_6667;
Sin_R_C5 : constant := 0.00833_33333_3;
Sin_R_C7 : constant := -0.00019_84126_98;
Sin_R_C9 : constant := 0.00000_27557_3164;
Sin_R_C11 : constant := -0.00000_00250_51870_9;
```

```
Sin_R_C13 : constant := 0.00000_00001_60478_446;
Sin_R_C15 : constant := -0.00000_00000_00737_06627_8;
```

```
Cos_R_C3 : constant := -0.50000_0000;
Cos_R_C5 : constant := 0.04166_66667;
Cos_R_C7 : constant := -0.00138_88888_9;
Cos_R_C9 : constant := 0.00002_48015_873;
Cos_R_C11 : constant := -0.00000_02755_73192;
Cos_R_C13 : constant := 0.00000_00020_87675_70;
Cos_R_C15 : constant := -0.00000_00000_11470_7456;
```

```
Tan_R_C3 : constant := 0.33333_3333;
Tan_R_C5 : constant := 0.13333_3333;
Tan_R_C7 : constant := 0.05396_82540;
Tan_R_C9 : constant := 0.02186_9488;
Tan_R_C11 : constant := 0.00886_32355_3;
Tan_R_C13 : constant := 0.00359_21280_4;
Tan_R_C15 : constant := 0.00145_58343_9;
```

```
Arcsin_R_C3 : constant := 0.16666_6666;
Arcsin_R_C5 : constant := 0.075;
Arcsin_R_C7 : constant := 0.04464_28571;
Arcsin_R_C9 : constant := 0.03038_19444;
Arcsin_R_C11 : constant := 0.02237_21591;
Arcsin_R_C13 : constant := 0.01735_27644;
Arcsin_R_C15 : constant := 0.01396_48438;
```

```
Arctan_R_C3 : constant := 0.33333_3333;
Arctan_R_C5 : constant := -0.2;
Arctan_R_C7 : constant := 0.14285_7142;
Arctan_R_C9 : constant := -0.11111_1111;
Arctan_R_C11 : constant := 0.09090_90909;
Arctan_R_C13 : constant := -0.07692_30769;
Arctan_R_C15 : constant := 0.06666_66667;
```

```
Alt_Arctan_R_C3 : constant := -0.33333_3333;
Alt_Arctan_R_C5 : constant := 0.2;
Alt_Arctan_R_C7 : constant := -0.14285_7142;
Alt_Arctan_R_C9 : constant := 0.11111_1111;
Alt_Arctan_R_C11 : constant := -0.09090_90909;
Alt_Arctan_R_C13 : constant := 0.07692_30769;
Alt_Arctan_R_C15 : constant := -0.06666_66667;
```

-- -- Taylor Sine functions

function Sin\_R\_8term (Input : Radians) return Sin\_Cos\_Ratio is

```
Inter_result : Real;
Result       : Sin_Cos_Ratio;
X_Squared    : Radians;
```

begin

```
X_Squared := Input * Input;
Inter_Result := (((((Sin_R_C15 * X_Squared +
                    Sin_R_C13) * X_Squared +
                    Sin_R_C11) * X_Squared +
```

```

                Sin_R_C9) * X_Squared +
                Sin_R_C7) * X_Squared +
                Sin_R_C5) * X_Squared +
                Sin_R_C3) * X_Squared;
Inter_Result := Inter_Result * Real(Input) + Real(Input);
If Inter_Result > 1.0 then
    Inter_Result := 1.0;
elsif Inter_Result < -1.0 then
    Inter_Result := -1.0;
end if;
Result := Sin_Cos_Ratio( Inter_Result );
return Result;
end Sin_R_8term;

```

function Sin\_R\_7term (Input : Radians) return Sin\_Cos\_Ratio is

```

    Inter_result : Real;
    Result       : Sin_Cos_Ratio;
    X_Squared    : Radians;

begin
    X_Squared := Input * Input;
    Inter_Result := (((((Sin_R_C13 * X_Squared +
                        Sin_R_C11) * X_Squared +
                        Sin_R_C9) * X_Squared +
                        Sin_R_C7) * X_Squared +
                        Sin_R_C5) * X_Squared +
                        Sin_R_C3) * X_Squared;
    Inter_Result := Inter_Result * Real(Input) + Real(Input);
    If Inter_Result > 1.0 then
        Inter_Result := 1.0;
    elsif Inter_Result < -1.0 then
        Inter_Result := -1.0;
    end if;
    Result := Sin_Cos_Ratio( Inter_Result );
    return Result;
end Sin_R_7term;

```

function Sin\_R\_6term (Input : Radians) return Sin\_Cos\_Ratio is

```

    Inter_result : Real;
    Result       : Sin_Cos_Ratio;
    X_Squared    : Radians;

begin
    X_Squared := Input * Input;
    Inter_Result := (((((Sin_R_C11 * X_Squared +
                        Sin_R_C9) * X_Squared +
                        Sin_R_C7) * X_Squared +
                        Sin_R_C5) * X_Squared +
                        Sin_R_C3) * X_Squared;
    Inter_Result := Inter_Result * Real(Input) + Real(Input);
    If Inter_Result > 1.0 then
        Inter_Result := 1.0;
    elsif Inter_Result < -1.0 then

```

63

```

        Inter_Result := -1.0;
    end if;
    Result := Sin_Cos_Ratio( Inter_Result );
    return Result;
end Sin_R_6term;

```

function Sin\_R\_5term (Input : Radians) return Sin\_Cos\_Ratio is

```

    Inter_result  : Real;
    Result        : Sin Cos Ratio;
    X_Squared     : Radians;

begin
    X_Squared := Input * Input;
    Inter_Result := (((Sin_R_C9 * X_Squared +
                        Sin_R_C7) * X_Squared +
                        Sin_R_C5) * X_Squared +
                        Sin_R_C3) * X_Squared;
    Inter_Result := Inter_Result * Real(Input) + Real(Input);
    If Inter_Result > 1.0 then
        Inter_Result := 1.0;
    elsif Inter_Result < -1.0 then
        Inter_Result := -1.0;
    end if;
    Result := Sin_Cos_Ratio( Inter_Result );
    return Result;
end Sin_R_5term;

```

function Sin\_R\_4term (Input : Radians) return Sin\_Cos\_Ratio is

```

    Inter_result  : Real;
    Result        : Sin Cos Ratio;
    X_Squared     : Radians;

begin
    X_Squared := Input * Input;
    Inter_Result := ((Sin_R_C7 * X_Squared +
                        Sin_R_C5) * X_Squared +
                        Sin_R_C3) * X_Squared;
    Inter_Result := Inter_Result * Real(Input) + Real(Input);
    If Inter_Result > 1.0 then
        Inter_Result := 1.0;
    elsif Inter_Result < -1.0 then
        Inter_Result := -1.0;
    end if;
    Result := Sin_Cos_Ratio( Inter_Result );
    return Result;
end Sin_R_4term;

```

-- -- Taylor Cosine functions

function Cos\_R\_8term (Input : Radians) return Sin\_Cos\_Ratio is

```

    Inter_result  : Real;

```



```

Mod_Input      : Radians;
Result         : Sin Cos Ratio;
X_Squared      : Radians;

```

```

begin
  if Input > Pi_Over_2 then
    Mod_Input := Pi - Input;
  else
    Mod_Input := Input;
  end if;
  X_Squared := Mod_Input * Mod_Input;
  Inter_Result := ((((((Cos_R_C15 * X_Squared +
                        Cos_R_C13) * X_Squared +
                        Cos_R_C11) * X_Squared +
                        Cos_R_C9) * X_Squared +
                        Cos_R_C7) * X_Squared +
                        Cos_R_C5) * X_Squared +
                        Cos_R_C3) * X_Squared;
  Inter_Result := Inter_Result + 1.0;
  if Input > Pi_Over_2 then
    Inter_Result := - Inter_Result;
  end if;
  If Inter_Result > 1.0 then
    Inter_Result := 1.0;
  elsif Inter_Result < -1.0 then
    Inter_Result := -1.0;
  end if;
  Result := Sin_Cos_Ratio( Inter_Result );
return Result;
end Cos_R_8term;

```

function Cos\_R\_7term (Input : Radians) return Sin\_Cos\_Ratio is

```

Inter_result   : Real;
Mod_Input      : Radians;
Result         : Sin Cos Ratio;
X_Squared      : Radians;

```

```

begin
  If Input > Pi_Over_2 then
    Mod_Input := Pi - Input;
  else
    Mod_Input := Input;
  end if;
  X_Squared := Mod_Input * Mod_Input;
  Inter_Result := ((((((Cos_R_C13 * X_Squared +
                        Cos_R_C11) * X_Squared +
                        Cos_R_C9) * X_Squared +
                        Cos_R_C7) * X_Squared +
                        Cos_R_C5) * X_Squared +
                        Cos_R_C3) * X_Squared;
  Inter_Result := Inter_Result + 1.0;
  If Input > Pi_Over_2 then
    Inter_Result := - Inter_Result;
  end if;
  If Inter_Result > 1.0 then

```

```

    Inter_Result := 1.0;
    elsif Inter_Result < -1.0 then
        Inter_Result := -1.0;
    end if;
    Result := Sin_Cos_Ratio( Inter_Result );
return Result;
end Cos_R_7term;

```

function Cos\_R\_6term (Input : Radians) return Sin\_Cos\_Ratio is

```

    Inter_result  : Real;
    Mod_Input     : Radians;
    Result        : Sin_Cos_Ratio;
    X_Squared     : Radians;

begin
    If Input > Pi_Over_2 then
        Mod_Input := Pi - Input;
    else
        Mod_Input := Input;
    end if;
    X_Squared := Mod_Input * Mod_Input;
    Inter_Result := (((Cos_R_C11 * X_Squared +
                        Cos_R_C9) * X_Squared +
                        Cos_R_C7) * X_Squared +
                     Cos_R_C5) * X_Squared +
                     Cos_R_C3) * X_Squared;
    Inter_Result := Inter_Result + 1.0;
    If Input > Pi_Over_2 then
        Inter_Result := - Inter_Result;
    end if;
    If Inter_Result > 1.0 then
        Inter_Result := 1.0;
    elsif Inter_Result < -1.0 then
        Inter_Result := -1.0;
    end if;
    Result := Sin_Cos_Ratio( Inter_Result );
return Result;
end Cos_R_6term;

```

function Cos\_R\_5term (Input : Radians) return Sin\_Cos\_Ratio is

```

    Inter_result  : Real;
    Mod_Input     : Radians;
    Result        : Sin_Cos_Ratio;
    X_Squared     : Radians;

begin
    If Input > Pi_Over_2 then
        Mod_Input := Pi - Input;
    else
        Mod_Input := Input;
    end if;
    X_Squared := Mod_Input * Mod_Input;
    Inter_Result := (((Cos_R_C9 * X_Squared +

```

```

        Cos_R_C7) * X_Squared +
        Cos_R_C5) * X_Squared +
        Cos_R_C3) * X_Squared;
Inter_Result := Inter_Result + 1.0;
If Input > Pi Over 2 then
    Inter_Result := - Inter_Result;
end if;
If Inter_Result > 1.0 then
    Inter_Result := 1.0;
elsif Inter_Result < -1.0 then
    Inter_Result := -1.0;
end if;
Result := Sin_Cos_Ratio( Inter_Result );
return Result;
end Cos_R_5term;

```

function Cos\_R\_4term (Input : Radians) return Sin\_Cos\_Ratio is

```

    Inter_result  : Real;
    Mod_Input     : Radians;
    Result        : Sin_Cos_Ratio;
    X_Squared     : Radians;

begin
    If Input > Pi Over 2 then
        Mod_Input := Pi - Input;
    else
        Mod_Input := Input;
    end if;
    X_Squared := Mod_Input * Mod_Input;
    Inter_Result := ((Cos_R_C7 * X_Squared +
        Cos_R_C5) * X_Squared +
        Cos_R_C3) * X_Squared;
    Inter_Result := Inter_Result + 1.0;
    If Input > Pi Over 2 then
        Inter_Result := - Inter_Result;
    end if;
    If Inter_Result > 1.0 then
        Inter_Result := 1.0;
    elsif Inter_Result < -1.0 then
        Inter_Result := -1.0;
    end if;
    Result := Sin_Cos_Ratio( Inter_Result );
return Result;
end Cos_R_4term;

```

-- -- Taylor tangent functions

function Tan\_R\_8term (Input : Radians) return Tan\_Ratio is

```

    Inter_result  : Real;
    Result        : Tan_Ratio;
    X_Squared     : Radians;

begin

```

```

X_Squared := Input * Input;
Inter_Result := (((((Tan_R_C15 * X_Squared +
                    Tan_R_C13) * X_Squared +
                    Tan_R_C11) * X_Squared +
                    Tan_R_C9) * X_Squared +
                    Tan_R_C7) * X_Squared +
                    Tan_R_C5) * X_Squared +
                    Tan_R_C3) * X_Squared;
Result := Tan_Ratio(Inter_Result * Real(Input) + Real(Input));
return Result;
end Tan_R_8term;

```

-- -- Taylor arcsine functions

function Arcsin\_R\_8term (Input : Sin\_Cos\_Ratio) return Radians is

```

Inter_result : Real;
Result       : Radians;
X_Squared    : Real;

begin
X_Squared := Real(Input * Input);
Inter_Result := (((((Arcsin_R_C15 * X_Squared +
                    Arcsin_R_C13) * X_Squared +
                    Arcsin_R_C11) * X_Squared +
                    Arcsin_R_C9) * X_Squared +
                    Arcsin_R_C7) * X_Squared +
                    Arcsin_R_C5) * X_Squared +
                    Arcsin_R_C3) * X_Squared;
Result := Radians(Inter_Result * Real(Input) + Real(Input));
return Result;
end Arcsin_R_8term;

```

function Arcsin\_R\_7term (Input : Sin\_Cos\_Ratio) return Radians is

```

Inter_result : Real;
Result       : Radians;
X_Squared    : Real;

begin
X_Squared := Real(Input * Input);
Inter_Result := (((((Arcsin_R_C13 * X_Squared +
                    Arcsin_R_C11) * X_Squared +
                    Arcsin_R_C9) * X_Squared +
                    Arcsin_R_C7) * X_Squared +
                    Arcsin_R_C5) * X_Squared +
                    Arcsin_R_C3) * X_Squared;
Result := Radians(Inter_Result * Real(Input) + Real(Input));
return Result;
end Arcsin_R_7term;

```

function Arcsin\_R\_6term (Input : Sin\_Cos\_Ratio) return Radians is

```

Inter_result : Real;

```

```

Result      : Radians;
X_Squared   : Real;

begin
  X_Squared := Real(Input * Input);
  Inter_Result := (((Arcsin_R_C11 * X_Squared +
                      Arcsin_R_C9) * X_Squared +
                      Arcsin_R_C7) * X_Squared +
                    Arcsin_R_C5) * X_Squared +
                  Arcsin_R_C3) * X_Squared;
  Result := Radians(Inter_Result * Real(Input) + Real(Input));
  return Result;
end Arcsin_R_6term;

```

function Arcsin\_R\_5term (Input : Sin\_Cos\_Ratio) return Radians is

```

Inter_result : Real;
Result        : Radians;
X_Squared     : Real;

begin
  X_Squared := Real(Input * Input);
  Inter_Result := (((Arcsin_R_C9 * X_Squared +
                      Arcsin_R_C7) * X_Squared +
                      Arcsin_R_C5) * X_Squared +
                    Arcsin_R_C3) * X_Squared;
  Result := Radians(Inter_Result * Real(Input) + Real(Input));
  return Result;
end Arcsin_R_5term;

```

-- -- Taylor arccosine functions

function Arccos\_R\_8term (Input : Sin\_Cos\_Ratio) return Radians is

```

Inter_result : Real;
Result        : Radians;
X_Squared     : Real;

begin
  X_Squared := Real(Input * Input);
  Inter_Result := ((((((Arcsin_R_C15 * X_Squared +
                        Arcsin_R_C13) * X_Squared +
                        Arcsin_R_C11) * X_Squared +
                        Arcsin_R_C9) * X_Squared +
                        Arcsin_R_C7) * X_Squared +
                      Arcsin_R_C5) * X_Squared +
                    Arcsin_R_C3) * X_Squared;
  Result := Pi_Over_2 - (Radians(Inter_Result * Real(Input) + Real(Input)));
  return Result;
end Arccos_R_8term;

```

function Arccos\_R\_7term (Input : Sin\_Cos\_Ratio) return Radians is

```

Inter_result : Real;

```

```

Result      : Radians;
X_Squared   : Real;

```

```

begin
  X_Squared := Real(Input * Input);
  Inter_Result := (((Arcsin_R_C13 * X_Squared +
                      Arcsin_R_C11) * X_Squared +
                      Arcsin_R_C9) * X_Squared +
                    Arcsin_R_C7) * X_Squared +
                  Arcsin_R_C5) * X_Squared +
                  Arcsin_R_C3) * X_Squared;
  Result := Pi_Over_2 - (Radians(Inter_Result * Real(Input) + Real(Input)));
  return Result;
end Arccos_R_7term;

```

```

function Arccos_R_6term (Input : Sin_Cos_Ratio) return Radians is

```

```

  Inter_result : Real;
  Result       : Radians;
  X_Squared    : Real;

```

```

begin
  X_Squared := Real(Input * Input);
  Inter_Result := (((Arcsin_R_C11 * X_Squared +
                      Arcsin_R_C9) * X_Squared +
                      Arcsin_R_C7) * X_Squared +
                    Arcsin_R_C5) * X_Squared +
                    Arcsin_R_C3) * X_Squared;
  Result := Pi_Over_2 - (Radians(Inter_Result * Real(Input) + Real(Input)));
  return Result;
end Arccos_R_6term;

```

```

function Arccos_R_5term (Input : Sin_Cos_Ratio) return Radians is

```

```

  Inter_result : Real;
  Result       : Radians;
  X_Squared    : Real;

```

```

begin
  X_Squared := Real(Input * Input);
  Inter_Result := (((Arcsin_R_C9 * X_Squared +
                      Arcsin_R_C7) * X_Squared +
                      Arcsin_R_C5) * X_Squared +
                    Arcsin_R_C3) * X_Squared;
  Result := Pi_Over_2 - (Radians(Inter_Result * Real(Input) + Real(Input)));
  return Result;
end Arccos_R_5term;

```

```

-- -- Taylor Arctangent functions
-- -- Used when |Input| > 1

```

```

function Arctan_R_8term(Input : Tan_Ratio) return Radians is

```

```

  Input_Squared : Radians;

```

```

Inverse      : Tan_Ratio;
Result       : Radians;
Temp         : Radians;

```

```

begin
  if Input <= 1.0 then
    Temp := -Pi_Over_2;
  else
    Temp := Pi_Over_2;
  end if;
  Inverse := 1.0 / Input;
  Input_Squared := Radians(Inverse * Inverse);
  Result := Temp + ((((((Arctan_R_C15 * Input_Squared +
                        Arctan_R_C13) * Input_Squared +
                        Arctan_R_C11) * Input_Squared +
                        Arctan_R_C9) * Input_Squared +
                        Arctan_R_C7) * Input_Squared +
                        Arctan_R_C5) * Input_Squared +
                        Arctan_R_C3) * Input_Squared -
                    1.0) * Radians(Inverse);

  return Result;
end Arctan_R_8term;

```

```

function Arctan_R_7term(Input : Tan_Ratio) return Radians is

```

```

  Input_Squared : Radians;
  Inverse       : Tan_Ratio;
  Result        : Radians;
  Temp         : Radians;

```

```

begin
  if Input <= 1.0 then
    Temp := -Pi_Over_2;
  else
    Temp := Pi_Over_2;
  end if;
  Inverse := 1.0 / Input;
  Input_Squared := Radians(Inverse * Inverse);
  Result := Temp + ((((((Arctan_R_C13 * Input_Squared +
                        Arctan_R_C11) * Input_Squared +
                        Arctan_R_C9) * Input_Squared +
                        Arctan_R_C7) * Input_Squared +
                        Arctan_R_C5) * Input_Squared +
                        Arctan_R_C3) * Input_Squared -
                    1.0) * Radians(Inverse);

  return Result;
end Arctan_R_7term;

```

```

function Arctan_R_6term(Input : Tan_Ratio) return Radians is

```

```

  Input_Squared : Radians;
  Inverse       : Tan_Ratio;
  Result        : Radians;
  Temp         : Radians;

```

```

begin
  if Input <= 1.0 then
    Temp := -Pi_Over_2;
  else
    Temp := Pi_Over_2;
  end if;
  Inverse := 1.0 / Input;
  Input_Squared := Radians(Inverse * Inverse);
  Result := Temp + (((Arctan_R_C11 * Input_Squared +
    Arctan_R_C9) * Input_Squared +
    Arctan_R_C7) * Input_Squared +
    Arctan_R_C5) * Input_Squared +
    Arctan_R_C3) * Input_Squared -
    1.0) * Radians(Inverse);

  return Result;
end Arctan_R_6term;

function Arctan_R_5term(Input : Tan_Ratio) return Radians is

  Input_Squared : Radians;
  Inverse       : Tan_Ratio;
  Result        : Radians;
  Temp          : Radians;

begin
  if Input <= 1.0 then
    Temp := -Pi_Over_2;
  else
    Temp := Pi_Over_2;
  end if;
  Inverse := 1.0 / Input;
  Input_Squared := Radians(Inverse * Inverse);
  Result := Temp + (((Arctan_R_C9 * Input_Squared +
    Arctan_R_C7) * Input_Squared +
    Arctan_R_C5) * Input_Squared +
    Arctan_R_C3) * Input_Squared -
    1.0) * Radians(Inverse);

  return Result;
end Arctan_R_5term;

function Arctan_R_4term(Input : Tan_Ratio) return Radians is

  Input_Squared : Radians;
  Inverse       : Tan_Ratio;
  Result        : Radians;
  Temp          : Radians;

begin
  if Input <= 1.0 then
    Temp := -Pi_Over_2;
  else
    Temp := Pi_Over_2;
  end if;
  Inverse := 1.0 / Input;
  Input_Squared := Radians(Inverse * Inverse);

```



```

Result := Temp + (((Arctan_R_C7 * Input_Squared +
                    Arctan_R_C5) * Input_Squared +
                    Arctan_R_C3) * Input_Squared -
                    1.0) * Radians(Inverse);

return Result;
end Arctan_R_4term;

```

```

-- -- Alternate Taylor Arctangent functions
-- -- Used when |Input| < 1

```

```

function Alt_Arctan_R_8term(Input : Tan_Ratio) return Radians is

```

```

    Input_Squared : Tan_Ratio;
    Inter_Result  : Tan_Ratio;
    Result        : Radians;

```

```

begin

```

```

    Input_Squared := Input * Input;
    Inter_Result := ((((((Alt_Arctan_R_C15 * Input_Squared +
                        Alt_Arctan_R_C13) * Input_Squared +
                        Alt_Arctan_R_C11) * Input_Squared +
                        Alt_Arctan_R_C9) * Input_Squared +
                        Alt_Arctan_R_C7) * Input_Squared +
                        Alt_Arctan_R_C5) * Input_Squared +
                        Alt_Arctan_R_C3) * Input_Squared;

```

```

    Result := Radians(Inter_Result * Input + Input);
    return Result;
end Alt_Arctan_R_8term;

```

```

function Alt_Arctan_R_7term(Input : Tan_Ratio) return Radians is

```

```

    Input_Squared : Tan_Ratio;
    Inter_Result  : Tan_Ratio;
    Result        : Radians;

```

```

begin

```

```

    Input_Squared := Input * Input;
    Inter_Result := ((((((Alt_Arctan_R_C13 * Input_Squared +
                        Alt_Arctan_R_C11) * Input_Squared +
                        Alt_Arctan_R_C9) * Input_Squared +
                        Alt_Arctan_R_C7) * Input_Squared +
                        Alt_Arctan_R_C5) * Input_Squared +
                        Alt_Arctan_R_C3) * Input_Squared;

```

```

    Result := Radians(Inter_Result * Input + Input);
    return Result;
end Alt_Arctan_R_7term;

```

```

function Alt_Arctan_R_6term(Input : Tan_Ratio) return Radians is

```

```

    Input_Squared : Tan_Ratio;
    Inter_Result  : Tan_Ratio;
    Result        : Radians;

```

```

begin

```

```

Input_Squared := Input * Input;
Inter_Result := (((Alt_Arctan_R_C11 * Input_Squared +
                    Alt_Arctan_R_C9) * Input_Squared +
                    Alt_Arctan_R_C7) * Input_Squared +
                    Alt_Arctan_R_C5) * Input_Squared +
                    Alt_Arctan_R_C3) * Input_Squared;
Result := Radians(Inter_Result * Input + Input);
return Result;
end Alt_Arctan_R_6term;

```

function Alt\_Arctan\_R\_5term(Input : Tan\_Ratio) return Radians is

```

Input_Squared : Tan_Ratio;
Inter_Result   : Tan_Ratio;
Result         : Radians;

```

```

begin
Input_Squared := Input * Input;
Inter_Result := (((Alt_Arctan_R_C9 * Input_Squared +
                    Alt_Arctan_R_C7) * Input_Squared +
                    Alt_Arctan_R_C5) * Input_Squared +
                    Alt_Arctan_R_C3) * Input_Squared;
Result := Radians(Inter_Result * Input + Input);
return Result;
end Alt_Arctan_R_5term;

```

function Alt\_Arctan\_R\_4term(Input : Tan\_Ratio) return Radians is

```

Input_Squared : Tan_Ratio;
Inter_Result   : Tan_Ratio;
Result         : Radians;

```

```

begin
Input_Squared := Input * Input;
Inter_Result := ((Alt_Arctan_R_C7 * Input_Squared +
                  Alt_Arctan_R_C5) * Input_Squared +
                  Alt_Arctan_R_C3) * Input_Squared;
Result := Radians(Inter_Result * Input + Input);
return Result;
end Alt_Arctan_R_4term;

```

-- -- Modified Taylor Sine functions

function Mod\_Sin\_R\_8term(Input : Radians) return Sin\_Cos\_Ratio is

```

Inter_Result_0 : Real;
Inter_Result_1 : Real;
Result         : Sin_Cos_Ratio;
X_Squared      : Real;

```

```

begin
if abs(Input) >= Pi Over 4 then
Inter_Result_0 := Real(Pi Over 2 - Abs(Input));
X_Squared := Inter_Result_0 * Inter_Result_0;

```



```

                Sin_R_C9) * X_Squared +
                Sin_R_C7) * X_Squared +
                Sin_R_C5) * X_Squared +
                Sin_R_C3) * X_Squared;
        Inter_Result_1 := Inter_Result_1 * Real(Input) + Real(Input);
    end if;
    if Inter_Result_1 > 1.0 then
        Inter_Result_1 := 1.0;
    elsif Inter_Result_1 < -1.0 then
        Inter_Result_1 := -1.0;
    end if;
    Result := Sin_Cos_Ratio( Inter_Result_1 );
    return Result;
end Mod_Sin_R_7term;

```

function Mod\_Sin\_R\_6term (Input : Radians) return Sin\_Cos\_Ratio is

```

    Inter_Result_0 : Real;
    Inter_Result_1 : Real;
    Result         : Sin_Cos_Ratio;
    X_Squared      : Real;

begin
    if abs(Input) >= Pi_Over_4 then
        Inter_Result_0 := Real(Pi_Over_2 - Abs(Input));
        X_Squared := Inter_Result_0 * Inter_Result_0;
        Inter_Result_1 := (((Cos_R_C11 * X_Squared +
                               Cos_R_C9) * X_Squared +
                               Cos_R_C7) * X_Squared +
                               Cos_R_C5) * X_Squared +
                               Cos_R_C3) * X_Squared;
        Inter_Result_1 := Inter_Result_1 + 1.0;
        If Input <= - Pi_Over_4 then
            Inter_Result_1 := - Inter_Result_1;
        end if;
    else
        X_Squared := Input * Input;
        Inter_Result_1 := (((Sin_R_C11 * X_Squared +
                               Sin_R_C9) * X_Squared +
                               Sin_R_C7) * X_Squared +
                               Sin_R_C5) * X_Squared +
                               Sin_R_C3) * X_Squared;
        Inter_Result_1 := Inter_Result_1 * Real(Input) + Real(Input);
    end if;
    if Inter_Result_1 > 1.0 then
        Inter_Result_1 := 1.0;
    elsif Inter_Result_1 < -1.0 then
        Inter_Result_1 := -1.0;
    end if;
    Result := Sin_Cos_Ratio( Inter_Result_1 );
    return Result;
end Mod_Sin_R_6term;

```

function Mod\_Sin\_R\_5term (Input : Radians) return Sin\_Cos\_Ratio is

```

Inter_Result_0 : Real;
Inter_Result_1 : Real;
Result         : Sin_Cos_Ratio;
X_Squared      : Real;

begin
  if abs(Input) >= Pi_Over_4 then
    Inter_Result_0 := Real(Pi_Over_2 - Abs(Input));
    X_Squared := Inter_Result_0 * Inter_Result_0;
    Inter_Result_1 := (((Cos_R_C9 * X_Squared +
                        Cos_R_C7) * X_Squared +
                        Cos_R_C5) * X_Squared +
                        Cos_R_C3) * X_Squared;
    Inter_Result_1 := Inter_Result_1 + 1.0;
    If Input <= - Pi_Over_4 then
      Inter_Result_1 := - Inter_Result_1;
    end if;
  else
    X_Squared := Input * Input;
    Inter_Result_1 := (((Sin_R_C9 * X_Squared +
                        Sin_R_C7) * X_Squared +
                        Sin_R_C5) * X_Squared +
                        Sin_R_C3) * X_Squared;
    Inter_Result_1 := Inter_Result_1 * Real(Input) + Real(Input);
  end if;
  if Inter_Result_1 > 1.0 then
    Inter_Result_1 := 1.0;
  elsif Inter_Result_1 < -1.0 then
    Inter_Result_1 := -1.0;
  end if;
  Result := Sin_Cos_Ratio( Inter_Result_1 );
  return Result;
end Mod_Sin_R_5term;

```

function Mod\_Sin\_R\_4term (Input : Radians) return Sin\_Cos\_Ratio is

```

Inter_Result_0 : Real;
Inter_Result_1 : Real;
Result         : Sin_Cos_Ratio;
X_Squared      : Real;

begin
  if abs(Input) >= Pi_Over_4 then
    Inter_Result_0 := Real(Pi_Over_2 - Abs(Input));
    X_Squared := Inter_Result_0 * Inter_Result_0;
    Inter_Result_1 := ((Cos_R_C7 * X_Squared +
                        Cos_R_C5) * X_Squared +
                        Cos_R_C3) * X_Squared;
    Inter_Result_1 := Inter_Result_1 + 1.0;
    If Input <= - Pi_Over_4 then
      Inter_Result_1 := - Inter_Result_1;
    end if;
  else
    X_Squared := Input * Input;
    Inter_Result_1 := ((Sin_R_C7 * X_Squared +
                        Sin_R_C5) * X_Squared +

```

```

        Sin_R_C3) * X Squared;
    Inter_Result_1 := Inter_Result_1 * Real(Input) + Real(Input);
end if;
if Inter_Result_1 > 1.0 then
    Inter_Result_1 := 1.0;
elsif Inter_Result_1 < -1.0 then
    Inter_Result_1 := -1.0;
end if;
Result := Sin_Cos_Ratio( Inter_Result_1 );
return Result;
end Mod_Sin_R_4term;

```

-- -- Modified Taylor Cosine functions

function Mod\_Cos\_R\_8term(Input : Radians) return Sin\_Cos\_Ratio is

```

    Inter_Result_0 : Real;
    Inter_Result_1 : Real;
    Mod_Input      : Radians;
    Result         : Sin_Cos_Ratio;
    X_Squared      : Real;

```

begin

```

    if (Input <= Pi Over 4) or (Input >= 3.0 * Pi Over 4) then

```

```

        if Input > Pi Over 2 then

```

```

            Mod_Input := Pi - Input;

```

```

        else

```

```

            Mod_Input := Input;

```

```

        end if;

```

```

        X_Squared := Mod_Input * Mod_Input;

```

```

        Inter_Result_1 := ((((((Cos_R_C15 * X_Squared +
                                Cos_R_C13) * X_Squared +
                                Cos_R_C11) * X_Squared +
                                Cos_R_C9) * X_Squared +
                                Cos_R_C7) * X_Squared +
                                Cos_R_C5) * X_Squared +
                                Cos_R_C3) * X_Squared;

```

```

        Inter_Result_1 := Inter_Result_1 + 1.0 ;

```

```

        If Input > Pi Over 2 then

```

```

            Inter_Result_1 := - Inter_Result_1;

```

```

        end if;

```

```

    else

```

```

        Inter_Result_0 := Real(Pi Over 2 - Input);

```

```

        X_Squared := Inter_Result_0 * Inter_Result_0;

```

```

        Inter_Result_1 := ((((((Sin_R_C15 * X_Squared +
                                Sin_R_C13) * X_Squared +
                                Sin_R_C11) * X_Squared +
                                Sin_R_C9) * X_Squared +
                                Sin_R_C7) * X_Squared +
                                Sin_R_C5) * X_Squared +
                                Sin_R_C3) * X_Squared;

```

```

        Inter_Result_1 := Inter_Result_1 * Inter_Result_0 + Inter_Result_0;

```

```

    end if;

```

```

    If Inter_Result_1 > 1.0 then

```

```

        Inter_Result_1 := 1.0;

```

```

    elsif Inter_Result_1 < -1.0 then

```

```

        Inter_Result_1 := -1.0;
    end if;
    Result := Sin_Cos_Ratio( Inter_Result_1 );
    return Result;
end Mod_Cos_R_8term;

```

function Mod\_Cos\_R\_7term(Input : Radians) return Sin\_Cos\_Ratio is

```

    Inter_Result_0 : Real;
    Inter_Result_1 : Real;
    Mod_Input      : Radians;
    Result         : Sin_Cos_Ratio;
    X_Squared      : Real;

begin
    if (Input <= Pi_Over_4) or (Input >= 3.0 * Pi_Over_4) then
        if Input > Pi_Over_2 then
            Mod_Input := Pi - Input;
        else
            Mod_Input := Input;
        end if;
        X_Squared := Mod_Input * Mod_Input;
        Inter_Result_1 := (((((Cos_R_C13 * X_Squared +
                                Cos_R_C11) * X_Squared +
                                Cos_R_C9) * X_Squared +
                                Cos_R_C7) * X_Squared +
                                Cos_R_C5) * X_Squared +
                                Cos_R_C3) * X_Squared;
        Inter_Result_1 := Inter_Result_1 + 1.0;
        If Input > Pi_Over_2 then
            Inter_Result_1 := - Inter_Result_1;
        end if;
    else
        Inter_Result_0 := Real(Pi_Over_2 - Input);
        X_Squared := Inter_Result_0 * Inter_Result_0;
        Inter_Result_1 := (((((Sin_R_C13 * X_Squared +
                                Sin_R_C11) * X_Squared +
                                Sin_R_C9) * X_Squared +
                                Sin_R_C7) * X_Squared +
                                Sin_R_C5) * X_Squared +
                                Sin_R_C3) * X_Squared;
        Inter_Result_1 := Inter_Result_1 * Inter_Result_0 + Inter_Result_0;
    end if;
    If Inter_Result_1 > 1.0 then
        Inter_Result_1 := 1.0;
    elsif Inter_Result_1 < -1.0 then
        Inter_Result_1 := -1.0;
    end if;
    Result := Sin_Cos_Ratio( Inter_Result_1 );
    return Result;
end Mod_Cos_R_7term;

```

function Mod\_Cos\_R\_6term(Input : Radians) return Sin\_Cos\_Ratio is

```

    Inter_Result_0 : Real;

```

```

Inter_Result_1 : Real;
Mod_Input      : Radians;
Result         : Sin_Cos_Ratio;
X_Squared      : Real;

begin
  if (Input <= Pi_Over_4) or (Input >= 3.0 * Pi_Over_4) then
    if Input > Pi_Over_2 then
      Mod_Input := Pi - Input;
    else
      Mod_Input := Input;
    end if;
    X_Squared := Mod_Input * Mod_Input;
    Inter_Result_1 := (((Cos_R_C11 * X_Squared +
      Cos_R_C9) * X_Squared +
      Cos_R_C7) * X_Squared +
      Cos_R_C5) * X_Squared +
      Cos_R_C3) * X_Squared;
    Inter_Result_1 := Inter_Result_1 + 1.0 ;
    If Input > Pi_Over_2 then
      Inter_Result_1 := - Inter_Result_1;
    end if;
  else
    Inter_Result_0 := Real(Pi_Over_2 - Input);
    X_Squared := Inter_Result_0 * Inter_Result_0;
    Inter_Result_1 := (((Sin_R_C11 * X_Squared +
      Sin_R_C9) * X_Squared +
      Sin_R_C7) * X_Squared +
      Sin_R_C5) * X_Squared +
      Sin_R_C3) * X_Squared;
    Inter_Result_1 := Inter_Result_1 * Inter_Result_0 + Inter_Result_0;
  end if;
  If Inter_Result_1 > 1.0 then
    Inter_Result_1 := 1.0;
  elsif Inter_Result_1 < -1.0 then
    Inter_Result_1 := -1.0;
  end if;
  Result := Sin_Cos_Ratio( Inter_Result_1 );
  return Result;
end Mod_Cos_R_6term;

```

function Mod\_Cos\_R\_5term(Input : Radians) return Sin\_Cos\_Ratio is

```

Inter_Result_0 : Real;
Inter_Result_1 : Real;
Mod_Input      : Radians;
Result         : Sin_Cos_Ratio;
X_Squared      : Real;

begin
  if (Input <= Pi_Over_4) or (Input >= 3.0 * Pi_Over_4) then
    if Input > Pi_Over_2 then
      Mod_Input := Pi - Input;
    else
      Mod_Input := Input;
    end if;

```



```

X_Squared := Mod_Input * Mod_Input;
Inter_Result_1 := (((Cos_R_C9 * X_Squared +
                    Cos_R_C7) * X_Squared +
                    Cos_R_C5) * X_Squared +
                    Cos_R_C3) * X_Squared;
Inter_Result_1 := Inter_Result_1 + 1.0 ;
If Input > Pi Over 2 then
    Inter_Result_1 := - Inter_Result_1;
end if;
else
    Inter_Result_0 := Real(Pi Over 2 - Input);
X_Squared := Inter_Result_0 * Inter_Result_0;
Inter_Result_1 := (((Sin_R_C9 * X_Squared +
                    Sin_R_C7) * X_Squared +
                    Sin_R_C5) * X_Squared +
                    Sin_R_C3) * X_Squared;
    Inter_Result_1 := Inter_Result_1 * Inter_Result_0 + Inter_Result_0;
end if;
If Inter_Result_1 > 1.0 then
    Inter_Result_1 := 1.0;
elsif Inter_Result_1 < -1.0 then
    Inter_Result_1 := -1.0;
end if;
Result := Sin_Cos_Ratio( Inter_Result_1 );
return Result;
end Mod_Cos_R_5term;

```

function Mod\_Cos\_R\_4term(Input : Radians) return Sin\_Cos\_Ratio is

```

Inter_Result_0 : Real;
Inter_Result_1 : Real;
Mod_Input      : Radians;
Result         : Sin_Cos_Ratio;
X_Squared      : Real;

begin
    if (Input <= Pi Over 4) or (Input >= 3.0 * Pi Over 4) then
        if Input > Pi Over 2 then
            Mod_Input := Pi - Input;
        else
            Mod_Input := Input;
        end if;
        X_Squared := Mod_Input * Mod_Input;
        Inter_Result_1 := ((Cos_R_C7 * X_Squared +
                            Cos_R_C5) * X_Squared +
                            Cos_R_C3) * X_Squared;
        Inter_Result_1 := Inter_Result_1 + 1.0 ;
        If Input > Pi Over 2 then
            Inter_Result_1 := - Inter_Result_1;
        end if;
    else
        Inter_Result_0 := Real(Pi Over 2 - Input);
        X_Squared := Inter_Result_0 * Inter_Result_0;
        Inter_Result_1 := ((Sin_R_C7 * X_Squared +
                            Sin_R_C5) * X_Squared +
                            Sin_R_C3) * X_Squared;
    end if;
end Mod_Cos_R_4term;

```

```
    Inter_Result_1 := Inter_Result_1 * Inter_Result_0 + Inter_Result_0;
end if;
If Inter_Result_1 > 1.0 then
    Inter_Result_1 := 1.0;
elsif Inter_Result_1 < -1.0 then
    Inter_Result_1 := -1.0;
end if;
Result := Sin_Cos_Ratio( Inter_Result_1 );
return Result;
end Mod_Cos_R_4term;
```

-- -- Modified Taylor tangent functions

```
function Mod_Tan_R_8term (Input : Radians) return Tan_Ratio is
begin
    return Tan_Ratio(Sin_R_8term(Input)) /
           Tan_Ratio(Cos_R_8term(Input));
end Mod_Tan_R_8term;
```

```
function Mod_Tan_R_7term (Input : Radians) return Tan_Ratio is
begin
    return Tan_Ratio(Sin_R_7term(Input)) /
           Tan_Ratio(Cos_R_7term(Input));
end Mod_Tan_R_7term;
```

```
function Mod_Tan_R_6term (Input : Radians) return Tan_Ratio is
begin
    return Tan_Ratio(Sin_R_6term(Input)) /
           Tan_Ratio(Cos_R_6term(Input));
end Mod_Tan_R_6term;
```

```
function Mod_Tan_R_5term (Input : Radians) return Tan_Ratio is
begin
    return Tan_Ratio(Sin_R_5term(Input)) /
           Tan_Ratio(Cos_R_5term(Input));
end Mod_Tan_R_5term;
```

```
function Mod_Tan_R_4term (Input : Radians) return Tan_Ratio is
begin
    return Tan_Ratio(Sin_R_4term(Input)) /
           Tan_Ratio(Cos_R_4term(Input));
end Mod_Tan_R_4term;
```

end Taylor\_Radian\_Operations;

### 3.3.6.8.9.7.9.1.7 UTILIZATION OF OTHER ELEMENTS

None.

## 3.3.6.8.9.7.9.1.8 LIMITATIONS

None.

## 3.3.6.8.9.7.9.1.9 LLCSC DESIGN

None.

## 3.3.6.8.9.7.9.1.10 UNIT DESIGN

None.

## 3.3.6.8.9.7.9.2 TAYLOR\_DEGREE\_OPERATIONS PACKAGE DESIGN (CATALOG #P841-0)

This generic package contains functions providing Taylor polynomial solutions for a set of trigonometric functions. This package is designed to handle units of degrees.

The following table lists the catalog numbers for subunits contained in this part:

Name	Catalog _#
Sin_D_8term	P842-0
Sin_D_7term	P843-0
Sin_D_6term	P844-0
Sin_D_5term	P845-0
Sin_D_4term	P867-0
Cos_D_8term	P846-0
Cos_D_7term	P847-0
Cos_D_6term	P848-0
Cos_D_5term	P849-0
Cos_D_4term	P850-0
Tan_D_8term	P851-0
Mod_Sin_D_8term	P852-0
Mod_Sin_D_7term	P853-0
Mod_Sin_D_6term	P854-0
Mod_Sin_D_5term	P855-0
Mod_Sin_D_4term	P856-0
Mod_Cos_D_8term	P857-0
Mod_Cos_D_7term	P858-0
Mod_Cos_D_6term	P859-0
Mod_Cos_D_5term	P860-0
Mod_Cos_D_4term	P861-0
Mod_Tan_D_8term	P862-0
Mod_Tan_D_7term	P863-0
Mod_Tan_D_6term	P864-0
Mod_Tan_D_5term	P865-0
Mod_Tan_D_4term	P866-0

The decomposition for this part is the same as that shown in the Top-Level Design Document.

### 3.3.6.8.9.7.9.2.1 REQUIREMENTS ALLOCATION

This part partially meets CAMP requirement R222.

### 3.3.6.8.9.7.9.2.2 LOCAL ENTITIES DESIGN

None.

### 3.3.6.8.9.7.9.2.3 INPUT/OUTPUT

#### GENERIC PARAMETERS:

Data types:

The following table describes the generic formal types required by this part:

Name	Type	Description
Degrees	Floating point	Allows floating point representation of degree measurements.
Real	Floating point	General floating point representation.
Sin_Cos Ratio	Floating point	Represents sines and cosines.
Tan_Ratio	Floating point	Represents tangent values.

Data objects:

The following table describes the generic formal objects required by this part:

Name	Type	Value	Description
Pi	Degrees	constant	constant value Pi

Subprograms:

The following table describes the generic formal subroutines required by this part:

Name	Type	Description
"*"	function	Overloaded operator to multiply degrees * degrees yielding a real result.

FORMAL PARAMETERS:

The following table describes the formal parameters for the functions contained in this part:

Function	Name	Type	Description
Sine Functions	Input	Degrees	Input for sine computation
Cosine Functions	Input	Degrees	Input for cosine computation
Tangent Functions	Input	Degrees	Input for tangent computation

#### 3.3.6.8.9.7.9.2.4 LOCAL DATA

Data objects:

The following table describes the data objects maintained by this part:

Name	Type	Value	Description
Sin_D_C3	constant	-31_348.4915	3rd term coefficient
Sin_D_C5	constant	145_551.339	5th term coefficient
Sin_D_C7	constant	-402_186_871.0	7th term coefficient
Sin_D_C9	constant	18_337_520_600.0	9th term coefficient
Sin_D_C11	constant	-547_254_221_000.0	11th term coefficient
Sin_D_C13	constant	11_508_293_600_000.0	13th term coefficient
Sin_D_C15	constant	-173_518_597_000_000.0	15th term coefficient
Cos_D_C2	constant	-1_641.40317	3rd term coefficient
Cos_D_C4	constant	449_134.064	5th term coefficient
Cos_D_C6	constant	-49_136_395.8	7th term coefficient
Cos_D_C8	constant	2_880_451_290.0	9th term coefficient
Cos_D_C10	constant	-105_066_264_000.0	11th term coefficient
Cos_D_C12	constant	2_612_971_200_000.0	13th term coefficient
Cos_D_C14	constant	-47_131_200_400_000.0	15th term coefficient
Tan_D_C3	constant	62_969.9829	3rd term coefficient
Tan_D_C5	constant	82_328_821.4	5th term coefficient
Tan_D_C7	constant	1.09349_829E11	7th term coefficient
Tan_D_C9	constant	1.45527_752E14	9th term coefficient
Tan_D_C11	constant	1.93616_001E17	11th term coefficient
Tan_D_C13	constant	2.57600_101E20	13th term coefficient
Tan_D_C15	constant	3.42729_477E23	15th term coefficient

## 3.3.6.8.9.7.9.2.5 PROCESS CONTROL

Not applicable.

## 3.3.6.8.9.7.9.2.6 PROCESSING

The following describes the processing performed by this part:

separate (Polynomials.Taylor\_Series)  
package body Taylor\_Degree\_Operations is

-- -- The Sine constants are used in the Taylor operations for computing  
-- the sine. The Cosine constants are used in computing cosines. In  
-- the Modified Taylor operations, however, both sets of constants are  
-- used. They are named to correspond to the power of X (Input) with  
-- which they are termed.

```
Sin_D_C1  : constant := 1.74532_92e-02;
Sin_D_C3  : constant := -8.86096_158e-07;
Sin_D_C5  : constant := 1.34960_162e-11;
Sin_D_C7  : constant := -9.78838_484e-17;
Sin_D_C9  : constant := 4.14126_699e-22;
Sin_D_C11 : constant := -1.14680_931e-27;
Sin_D_C13 : constant := 2.23780_628e-33;
Sin_D_C15 : constant := -3.13088_457e-39;
```

```
Cos_D_C0  : constant := 1.74532_92e-02;
Cos_D_C2  : constant := -1.52308_710e-04;
Cos_D_C4  : constant := 3.86632_386e-09;
Cos_D_C6  : constant := -3.92583_199e-14;
Cos_D_C8  : constant := 2.13549_430e-19;
Cos_D_C10 : constant := -7.22787_516e-25;
Cos_D_C12 : constant := 1.66798_234e-30;
Cos_D_C14 : constant := -2.79173_888e-36;
```

```
Tan_D_C1  : constant := 1.74532_92e-02;
Tan_D_C3  : constant := 1.77219_231e-06;
Tan_D_C5  : constant := 2.15936_259e-10;
Tan_D_C7  : constant := 2.66244_068e-14;
Tan_D_C9  : constant := 3.28653_633e-18;
Tan_D_C11 : constant := 4.05735_804e-22;
Tan_D_C13 : constant := 5.00907_561e-26;
Tan_D_C15 : constant := 6.18404_282e-30;
```

-- -- Taylor Sine functions

function Sin\_D\_8term (Input : Degrees) return Sin\_Cos\_Ratio is

```
Inter_result : Real;
Result       : Sin_Cos_Ratio;
X_Squared    : Real;
```

begin

```
X_Squared := Input * Input;
Inter_Result := (((((Sin_D_C15 * X_Squared +
                      Sin_D_C13) * X_Squared +
                      Sin_D_C11) * X_Squared +
                      Sin_D_C9) * X_Squared +
                      Sin_D_C7) * X_Squared +
                      Sin_D_C5) * X_Squared +
```

```

                Sin_D_C3) * X_Squared;
Inter_Result := Inter_Result * Real(Input) +
                (Degrees(Sin_D_C1) * Input);
if Inter_Result > 1.0 then
    Inter_Result := 1.0;
elsif Inter_Result < -1.0 then
    Inter_Result := -1.0;
end if;
Result := Sin_Cos_Ratio( Inter_Result );
return Result;
end Sin_D_8term;

```

function Sin\_D\_7term (Input : Degrees) return Sin\_Cos\_Ratio is

```

    Inter_result  : Real;
    Result        : Sin_Cos_Ratio;
    X_Squared     : Real;

begin
    X_Squared := Input * Input;
    Inter_Result := (((((Sin_D_C13 * X_Squared +
                        Sin_D_C11) * X_Squared +
                        Sin_D_C9) * X_Squared +
                        Sin_D_C7) * X_Squared +
                        Sin_D_C5) * X_Squared +
                        Sin_D_C3) * X_Squared;
    Inter_Result := Inter_Result * Real(Input) +
                    (Degrees(Sin_D_C1) * Input);
    if Inter_Result > 1.0 then
        Inter_Result := 1.0;
    elsif Inter_Result < -1.0 then
        Inter_Result := -1.0;
    end if;
    Result := Sin_Cos_Ratio( Inter_Result );
    return Result;
end Sin_D_7term;

```

function Sin\_D\_6term (Input : Degrees) return Sin\_Cos\_Ratio is

```

    Inter_result  : Real;
    Result        : Sin_Cos_Ratio;
    X_Squared     : Real;

begin
    X_Squared := Input * Input;
    Inter_Result := (((Sin_D_C11 * X_Squared +
                        Sin_D_C9) * X_Squared +
                        Sin_D_C7) * X_Squared +
                        Sin_D_C5) * X_Squared +
                        Sin_D_C3) * X_Squared;
    Inter_Result := Inter_Result * Real(Input) +
                    (Degrees(Sin_D_C1) * Input);
    if Inter_Result > 1.0 then
        Inter_Result := 1.0;
    elsif Inter_Result < -1.0 then

```



```

        Inter_Result := -1.0;
    end if;
    Result := Sin_Cos_Ratio( Inter_Result );
    return Result;
end Sin_D_6term;

```

function Sin\_D\_5term (Input : Degrees) return Sin\_Cos\_Ratio is

```

    Inter_result  : Real;
    Result        : Sin_Cos_Ratio;
    X_Squared     : Real;

begin
    X_Squared := Input * Input;
    Inter_Result := ((Sin_D_C9 * X_Squared +
                      Sin_D_C7) * X_Squared +
                      Sin_D_C5) * X_Squared +
                      Sin_D_C3) * X_Squared;
    Inter_Result := Inter_Result * Real(Input) +
                      (Degrees(Sin_D_C1) * Input);
    if Inter_Result > 1.0 then
        Inter_Result := 1.0;
    elsif Inter_Result < -1.0 then
        Inter_Result := -1.0;
    end if;
    Result := Sin_Cos_Ratio( Inter_Result );
    return Result;
end Sin_D_5term;

```

function Sin\_D\_4term (Input : Degrees) return Sin\_Cos\_Ratio is

```

    Inter_result  : Real;
    Result        : Sin_Cos_Ratio;
    X_Squared     : Real;

begin
    X_Squared := Input * Input;
    Inter_Result := ((Sin_D_C7 * X_Squared +
                      Sin_D_C5) * X_Squared +
                      Sin_D_C3) * X_Squared;
    Inter_Result := Inter_Result * Real(Input) +
                      (Degrees(Sin_D_C1) * Input);
    if Inter_Result > 1.0 then
        Inter_Result := 1.0;
    elsif Inter_Result < -1.0 then
        Inter_Result := -1.0;
    end if;
    Result := Sin_Cos_Ratio( Inter_Result );
    return Result;
end Sin_D_4term;

```

-- -- Taylor Cosine functions

function Cos\_D\_8term (Input : Degrees) return Sin\_Cos\_Ratio is

```

Inter_result : Real;
Mod_Input    : Degrees;
Result       : Sin_Cos_Ratio;
X_Squared    : Degrees;

begin
  If Input > 90.0 then
    Mod_Input := 180.0 - Input;
  Else
    Mod_Input := Input;
  end if;
  X_Squared := Mod_Input * Mod_Input;
  Inter_Result := ((((((Cos_D_C14 * X_Squared +
                        Cos_D_C12) * X_Squared +
                        Cos_D_C10) * X_Squared +
                        Cos_D_C8) * X_Squared +
                        Cos_D_C6) * X_Squared +
                        Cos_D_C4) * X_Squared +
                        Cos_D_C2) * X_Squared;
  Inter_Result := Inter_Result + 1.0;
  If Input > 90.0 then
    Inter_Result := - Inter_Result;
  end if;
  if Inter_Result > 1.0 then
    Inter_Result := 1.0;
  elsif Inter_Result < -1.0 then
    Inter_Result := -1.0;
  end if;
  Result := Sin_Cos_Ratio( Inter_Result );
  return Result;
end Cos_D_8term;

function Cos_D_7term (Input : Degrees) return Sin_Cos_Ratio is

  Inter_result : Real;
  Mod_Input    : Degrees;
  Result       : Sin_Cos_Ratio;
  X_Squared    : Degrees;

begin
  If Input > 90.0 then
    Mod_Input := 180.0 - Input;
  Else
    Mod_Input := Input;
  end if;
  X_Squared := Mod_Input * Mod_Input;
  Inter_Result := ((((((Cos_D_C12 * X_Squared +
                        Cos_D_C10) * X_Squared +
                        Cos_D_C8) * X_Squared +
                        Cos_D_C6) * X_Squared +
                        Cos_D_C4) * X_Squared +
                        Cos_D_C2) * X_Squared;
  Inter_Result := Inter_Result + 1.0;
  If Input > 90.0 then
    Inter_Result := - Inter_Result;

```

```

end if;
if Inter_Result > 1.0 then
  Inter_Result := 1.0;
elseif Inter_Result < -1.0 then
  Inter_Result := -1.0;
end if;
Result := Sin_Cos_Ratio( Inter_Result );
return Result;
end Cos_D_7term;

```

function Cos\_D\_6term (Input : Degrees) return Sin\_Cos\_Ratio is

```

  Inter_result  : Real;
  Mod_Input     : Degrees;
  Result        : Sin_Cos_Ratio;
  X_Squared     : Degrees;

begin
  If Input > 90.0 then
    Mod_Input := 180.0 - Input;
  Else
    Mod_Input := Input;
  end if;
  X_Squared := Mod_Input * Mod_Input;
  Inter_Result := (((((Cos_D_C10 * X_Squared +
    Cos_D_C8) * X_Squared +
    Cos_D_C6) * X_Squared +
    Cos_D_C4) * X_Squared +
    Cos_D_C2) * X_Squared;
  Inter_Result := Inter_Result + 1.0;
  If Input > 90.0 then
    Inter_Result := - Inter_Result;
  end if;
  if Inter_Result > 1.0 then
    Inter_Result := 1.0;
  elseif Inter_Result < -1.0 then
    Inter_Result := -1.0;
  end if;
  Result := Sin_Cos_Ratio( Inter_Result );
  return Result;
end Cos_D_6term;

```

function Cos\_D\_5term (Input : Degrees) return Sin\_Cos\_Ratio is

```

  Inter_result  : Real;
  Mod_Input     : Degrees;
  Result        : Sin_Cos_Ratio;
  X_Squared     : Degrees;

begin
  If Input > 90.0 then
    Mod_Input := 180.0 - Input;
  Else
    Mod_Input := Input;
  end if;

```

```

X_Squared := Mod_Input * Mod_Input;
Inter_Result := (((Cos_D_C8 * X_Squared +
                  Cos_D_C6) * X_Squared +
                  Cos_D_C4) * X_Squared +
                  Cos_D_C2) * X_Squared;
Inter_Result := Inter_Result + 1.0;
If Input > 90.0 then
    Inter_Result := - Inter_Result;
end if;
if Inter_Result > 1.0 then
    Inter_Result := 1.0;
elsif Inter_Result < -1.0 then
    Inter_Result := -1.0;
end if;
Result := Sin_Cos_Ratio( Inter_Result );
return Result;
end Cos_D_5term;

```

function Cos\_D\_4term (Input : Degrees) return Sin\_Cos\_Ratio is

```

    Inter_result : Real;
    Mod_Input    : Degrees;
    Result       : Sin_Cos_Ratio;
    X_Squared    : Degrees;

begin
    If Input > 90.0 then
        Mod_Input := 180.0 - Input;
    Else
        Mod_Input := Input;
    end if;
    X_Squared := Mod_Input * Mod_Input;
    Inter_Result := (((Cos_D_C6 * X_Squared +
                      Cos_D_C4) * X_Squared +
                      Cos_D_C2) * X_Squared;
    Inter_Result := Inter_Result + 1.0;
    If Input > 90.0 then
        Inter_Result := - Inter_Result;
    end if;
    if Inter_Result > 1.0 then
        Inter_Result := 1.0;
    elsif Inter_Result < -1.0 then
        Inter_Result := -1.0;
    end if;
    Result := Sin_Cos_Ratio( Inter_Result );
    return Result;
end Cos_D_4term;

```

-- -- Taylor Tangent fuctions

function Tan\_D\_8term (Input : Degrees) return Tan\_Ratio is

```

    Inter_result : Real;
    Result       : Tan_Ratio;

```

```

X_Squared      : Real;

begin
  X_Squared := Input * Input;
  Inter_Result := ((((((Tan_D_C15 * X_Squared +
                        Tan_D_C13) * X_Squared +
                        Tan_D_C11) * X_Squared +
                        Tan_D_C9) * X_Squared +
                        Tan_D_C7) * X_Squared +
                        Tan_D_C5) * X_Squared +
                        Tan_D_C3) * X_Squared;
  Result := Tan_Ratio(Inter_Result) * Tan_Ratio(Input) +
            Tan_Ratio(Input) * Tan_D_C1;
  return Result;
end Tan_D_8term;

```

-- -- Modified Taylor Sine functions

function Mod\_Sin\_D\_8term(Input : Degrees) return Sin\_Cos\_Ratio is

```

  Inter_Result_0 : Real;
  Inter_Result_1 : Real;
  Result         : Sin_Cos_Ratio;
  X_Squared      : Real;

```

```

begin
  if abs(Input) >= 45.0 then
    Inter_Result_0 := Real(90.0 - Abs(Input));
    X_Squared := Inter_Result_0 * Inter_Result_0;
    Inter_Result_1 := ((((((Cos_D_C14 * X_Squared +
                          Cos_D_C12) * X_Squared +
                          Cos_D_C10) * X_Squared +
                          Cos_D_C8) * X_Squared +
                          Cos_D_C6) * X_Squared +
                          Cos_D_C4) * X_Squared +
                          Cos_D_C2) * X_Squared;
    Inter_Result_1 := Inter_Result_1 + 1.0;
    If Input <= - 45.0 then
      Inter_Result_1 := - Inter_Result_1;
    end if;
  else
    X_Squared := Input * Input;
    Inter_Result_1 := ((((((Sin_D_C15 * X_Squared +
                          Sin_D_C13) * X_Squared +
                          Sin_D_C11) * X_Squared +
                          Sin_D_C9) * X_Squared +
                          Sin_D_C7) * X_Squared +
                          Sin_D_C5) * X_Squared +
                          Sin_D_C3) * X_Squared;
    Inter_Result_1 := Inter_Result_1 * Real(Input) +
                      (Degrees(Sin_D_C1) * Input);
  end if;
  if Inter_Result_1 > 1.0 then
    Inter_Result_1 := 1.0;
  elsif Inter_Result_1 < -1.0 then

```

```

    Inter_Result_1 := -1.0;
  end if;
  Result := Sin_Cos_Ratio( Inter_Result_1);
  return Result;
end Mod_Sin_D_8term;

```

function Mod\_Sin\_D\_7term (Input : Degrees) return Sin\_Cos\_Ratio is

```

  Inter_Result_0 : Real;
  Inter_Result_1 : Real;
  Result         : Sin_Cos_Ratio;
  X_Squared      : Real;

begin
  if abs(Input) >= 45.0 then
    Inter_Result_0 := Real(90.0 - Abs(Input));
    X_Squared := Inter_Result_0 * Inter_Result_0;
    Inter_Result_1 := (((((Cos_D_C12 * X_Squared +
                          Cos_D_C10) * X_Squared +
                          Cos_D_C8) * X_Squared +
                          Cos_D_C6) * X_Squared +
                          Cos_D_C4) * X_Squared +
                          Cos_D_C2) * X_Squared;
    Inter_Result_1 := Inter_Result_1 + 1.0;
    If Input <= - 45.0 then
      Inter_Result_1 := - Inter_Result_1;
    end if;
  else
    X_Squared := Input * Input;
    Inter_Result_1 := (((((Sin_D_C13 * X_Squared +
                          Sin_D_C11) * X_Squared +
                          Sin_D_C9) * X_Squared +
                          Sin_D_C7) * X_Squared +
                          Sin_D_C5) * X_Squared +
                          Sin_D_C3) * X_Squared;
    Inter_Result_1 := Inter_Result_1 * Real(Input) +
      (Degrees(Sin_D_C1) * Input);
  end if;
  if Inter_Result_1 > 1.0 then
    Inter_Result_1 := 1.0;
  elsif Inter_Result_1 < -1.0 then
    Inter_Result_1 := -1.0;
  end if;
  Result := Sin_Cos_Ratio( Inter_Result_1 );
  return Result;
end Mod_Sin_D_7term;

```

function Mod\_Sin\_D\_6term (Input : Degrees) return Sin\_Cos\_Ratio is

```

  Inter_Result_0 : Real;
  Inter_Result_1 : Real;
  Result         : Sin_Cos_Ratio;
  X_Squared      : Real;

begin

```

```

if abs(Input) >= 45.0 then
  Inter_Result_0 := Real(90.0 - Abs(Input));
  X_Squared := Inter_Result_0 * Inter_Result_0;
  Inter_Result_1 := (((Cos_D_C10 * X_Squared +
    Cos_D_C8) * X_Squared +
    Cos_D_C6) * X_Squared +
    Cos_D_C4) * X_Squared +
    Cos_D_C2) * X_Squared;
  Inter_Result_1 := Inter_Result_1 + 1.0;
  If Input <= - 45.0 then
    Inter_Result_1 := - Inter_Result_1;
  end if;
else
  X_Squared := Input * Input;
  Inter_Result_1 := (((Sin_D_C11 * X_Squared +
    Sin_D_C9) * X_Squared +
    Sin_D_C7) * X_Squared +
    Sin_D_C5) * X_Squared +
    Sin_D_C3) * X_Squared;
  Inter_Result_1 := Inter_Result_1 * Real(Input) +
    (Degrees(Sin_D_C1) * Input);
end if;
if Inter_Result_1 > 1.0 then
  Inter_Result_1 := 1.0;
elsif Inter_Result_1 < -1.0 then
  Inter_Result_1 := -1.0;
end if;
Result := Sin_Cos_Ratio( Inter_Result_1 );
return Result;
end Mod_Sin_D_6term;

```

function Mod\_Sin\_D\_5term (Input : Degrees) return Sin\_Cos\_Ratio is

```

  Inter_Result_0 : Real;
  Inter_Result_1 : Real;
  Result          : Sin_Cos_Ratio;
  X_Squared       : Real;

begin
  if abs(Input) >= 45.0 then
    Inter_Result_0 := Real(90.0 - Abs(Input));
    X_Squared := Inter_Result_0 * Inter_Result_0;
    Inter_Result_1 := (((Cos_D_C8 * X_Squared +
      Cos_D_C6) * X_Squared +
      Cos_D_C4) * X_Squared +
      Cos_D_C2) * X_Squared;
    Inter_Result_1 := Inter_Result_1 + 1.0;
    If Input <= - 45.0 then
      Inter_Result_1 := - Inter_Result_1;
    end if;
  else
    X_Squared := Input * Input;
    Inter_Result_1 := (((Sin_D_C9 * X_Squared +
      Sin_D_C7) * X_Squared +
      Sin_D_C5) * X_Squared +
      Sin_D_C3) * X_Squared;
  end if;
end Mod_Sin_D_5term;

```

```

        Inter_Result_1 := Inter_Result_1 * Real(Input) +
            (Degrees(Sin_D_C1) * Input);
    end if;
    if Inter_Result_1 > 1.0 then
        Inter_Result_1 := 1.0;
    elsif Inter_Result_1 < -1.0 then
        Inter_Result_1 := -1.0;
    end if;
    Result := Sin_Cos_Ratio( Inter_Result_1 );
    return Result;
end Mod_Sin_D_5term;

```

function Mod\_Sin\_D\_4term (Input : Degrees) return Sin\_Cos\_Ratio is

```

    Inter_Result_0 : Real;
    Inter_Result_1 : Real;
    Result         : Sin_Cos_Ratio;
    X_Squared      : Real;

begin
    if abs(Input) >= 45.0 then
        Inter_Result_0 := Real(90.0 - Abs(Input));
        X_Squared := Inter_Result_0 * Inter_Result_0;
        Inter_Result_1 := ((Cos_D_C6 * X_Squared +
            Cos_D_C4) * X_Squared +
            Cos_D_C2) * X_Squared;
        Inter_Result_1 := Inter_Result_1 + 1.0;
        If Input <= - 45.0 then
            Inter_Result_1 := - Inter_Result_1;
        end if;
    else
        X_Squared := Input * Input;
        Inter_Result_1 := ((Sin_D_C7 * X_Squared +
            Sin_D_C5) * X_Squared +
            Sin_D_C3) * X_Squared;
        Inter_Result_1 := Inter_Result_1 * Real(Input) +
            (Degrees(Sin_D_C1) * Input);
    end if;
    if Inter_Result_1 > 1.0 then
        Inter_Result_1 := 1.0;
    elsif Inter_Result_1 < -1.0 then
        Inter_Result_1 := -1.0;
    end if;
    Result := Sin_Cos_Ratio( Inter_Result_1 );
    return Result;
end Mod_Sin_D_4term;

```

-- -- Modified Taylor Cosine functions

function Mod\_Cos\_D\_8term(Input : Degrees) return Sin\_Cos\_Ratio is

```

    Inter_Result_0 : Real;
    Inter_Result_1 : Real;
    Mod_Input      : Degrees;
    Result         : Sin_Cos_Ratio;

```



```

X_Squared      : Real;

begin
  if (Input <= 45.0) or (Input >= 135.0) then
    if Input > 90.0 then
      Mod_Input := 180.0 - Input;
    else
      Mod_Input := Input;
    end if;
    X_Squared := Mod_Input * Mod_Input;
    Inter_Result_1 := ((((((Cos_D_C14 * X_Squared +
      Cos_D_C12) * X_Squared +
      Cos_D_C10) * X_Squared +
      Cos_D_C8) * X_Squared +
      Cos_D_C6) * X_Squared +
      Cos_D_C4) * X_Squared +
      Cos_D_C2) * X_Squared;
    Inter_Result_1 := Inter_Result_1 + 1.0 ;
    If Input > 90.0 then
      Inter_Result_1 := - Inter_Result_1;
    end if;
  else
    Inter_Result_0 := Real(90.0 - Input);
    X_Squared := Inter_Result_0 * Inter_Result_0;
    Inter_Result_1 := ((((((Sin_D_C15 * X_Squared +
      Sin_D_C13) * X_Squared +
      Sin_D_C11) * X_Squared +
      Sin_D_C9) * X_Squared +
      Sin_D_C7) * X_Squared +
      Sin_D_C5) * X_Squared +
      Sin_D_C3) * X_Squared;
    Inter_Result_1 := Inter_Result_1 * Inter_Result_0 +
      (Sin_D_C1 * Inter_Result_0);
  end if;
  if Inter_Result_1 > 1.0 then
    Inter_Result_1 := 1.0;
  elsif Inter_Result_1 < -1.0 then
    Inter_Result_1 := -1.0;
  end if;
  Result := Sin_Cos_Ratio( Inter_Result_1 );
  return Result;
end Mod_Cos_D_8term;

```

function Mod\_Cos\_D\_7term(Input : Degrees) return Sin\_Cos\_Ratio is

```

  Inter_Result_0 : Real;
  Inter_Result_1 : Real;
  Mod_Input      : Degrees;
  Result         : Sin_Cos_Ratio;
  X_Squared      : Real;

begin
  if (Input <= 45.0) or (Input >= 135.0) then
    if Input > 90.0 then
      Mod_Input := 180.0 - Input;
    else

```

```

        Mod_Input := Input;
    end if;
    X_Squared := Mod_Input * Mod_Input;
    Inter_Result_1 := (((((Cos_D_C12 * X_Squared +
        Cos_D_C10) * X_Squared +
        Cos_D_C8) * X_Squared +
        Cos_D_C6) * X_Squared +
        Cos_D_C4) * X_Squared +
        Cos_D_C2) * X_Squared;
    Inter_Result_1 := Inter_Result_1 + 1.0 ;
    If Input > 90.0 then
        Inter_Result_1 := - Inter_Result_1;
    end if;
else
    Inter_Result_0 := Real(90.0 - Input);
    X_Squared := Inter_Result_0 * Inter_Result_0;
    Inter_Result_1 := (((((Sin_D_C13 * X_Squared +
        Sin_D_C11) * X_Squared +
        Sin_D_C9) * X_Squared +
        Sin_D_C7) * X_Squared +
        Sin_D_C5) * X_Squared +
        Sin_D_C3) * X_Squared;
    Inter_Result_1 := Inter_Result_1 * Inter_Result_0 +
        (Sin_D_C1 * Inter_Result_0);
end if;
if Inter_Result_1 > 1.0 then
    Inter_Result_1 := 1.0;
elseif Inter_Result_1 < -1.0 then
    Inter_Result_1 := -1.0;
end if;
Result := Sin_Cos_Ratio( Inter_Result_1 );
return Result;
end Mod_Cos_D_7term;

```

function Mod\_Cos\_D\_6term(Input : Degrees) return Sin\_Cos\_Ratio is

```

    Inter_Result_0 : Real;
    Inter_Result_1 : Real;
    Mod_Input      : Degrees;
    Result         : Sin_Cos_Ratio;
    X_Squared      : Real;

begin
    if (Input <= 45.0) or (Input >= 135.0) then
        if Input > 90.0 then
            Mod_Input := 180.0 - Input;
        else
            Mod_Input := Input;
        end if;
        X_Squared := Mod_Input * Mod_Input;
        Inter_Result_1 := (((((Cos_D_C10 * X_Squared +
            Cos_D_C8) * X_Squared +
            Cos_D_C6) * X_Squared +
            Cos_D_C4) * X_Squared +
            Cos_D_C2) * X_Squared;
        Inter_Result_1 := Inter_Result_1 + 1.0 ;
    end if;
end Mod_Cos_D_6term;

```

```

    If Input > 90.0 then
        Inter_Result_1 := - Inter_Result_1;
    end if;
else
    Inter_Result_0 := Real(90.0 - Input);
    X_Squared := Inter_Result_0 * Inter_Result_0;
    Inter_Result_1 := (((Sin_D_C11 * X_Squared +
        Sin_D_C9) * X_Squared +
        Sin_D_C7) * X_Squared +
        Sin_D_C5) * X_Squared +
        Sin_D_C3) * X_Squared;
    Inter_Result_1 := Inter_Result_1 * Inter_Result_0 +
        (Sin_D_C1 * Inter_Result_0);
end if;
if Inter_Result_1 > 1.0 then
    Inter_Result_1 := 1.0;
elseif Inter_Result_1 < -1.0 then
    Inter_Result_1 := -1.0;
end if;
Result := Sin_Cos_Ratio( Inter_Result_1 );
return Result;
end Mod_Cos_D_6term;

```

function Mod\_Cos\_D\_5term(Input : Degrees) return Sin\_Cos\_Ratio is

```

    Inter_Result_0 : Real;
    Inter_Result_1 : Real;
    Mod_Input      : Degrees;
    Result         : Sin_Cos_Ratio;
    X_Squared      : Real;

begin
    if (Input <= 45.0) or (Input >= 135.0) then
        if Input > 90.0 then
            Mod_Input := 180.0 - Input;
        else
            Mod_Input := Input;
        end if;
        X_Squared := Mod_Input * Mod_Input;
        Inter_Result_1 := (((Cos_D_C5 * X_Squared +
            Cos_D_C6) * X_Squared +
            Cos_D_C4) * X_Squared +
            Cos_D_C2) * X_Squared;
        Inter_Result_1 := Inter_Result_1 + 1.0 ;
        If Input > 90.0 then
            Inter_Result_1 := - Inter_Result_1;
        end if;
    else
        Inter_Result_0 := Real(90.0 - Input);
        X_Squared := Inter_Result_0 * Inter_Result_0;
        Inter_Result_1 := (((Sin_D_C9 * X_Squared +
            Sin_D_C7) * X_Squared +
            Sin_D_C5) * X_Squared +
            Sin_D_C3) * X_Squared;
        Inter_Result_1 := Inter_Result_1 * Inter_Result_0 +
            (Sin_D_C1 * Inter_Result_0);
    end if;
end

```

```

end if;
if Inter_Result_1 > 1.0 then
  Inter_Result_1 := 1.0;
elsif Inter_Result_1 < -1.0 then
  Inter_Result_1 := -1.0;
end if;
Result := Sin_Cos_Ratio( Inter_Result_1 );
return Result;
end Mod_Cos_D_5term;

```

function Mod\_Cos\_D\_4term(Input : Degrees) return Sin\_Cos\_Ratio is

```

  Inter_Result_0 : Real;
  Inter_Result_1 : Real;
  Mod_Input      : Degrees;
  Result         : Sin_Cos_Ratio;
  X_Squared      : Real;

begin
  if (Input <= 45.0) or (Input >= 135.0) then
    if Input > 90.0 then
      Mod_Input := 180.0 - Input;
    else
      Mod_Input := Input;
    end if;
    X_Squared := Mod_Input * Mod_Input;
    Inter_Result_1 := ((Cos_D_C6 * X_Squared +
                      Cos_D_C4) * X_Squared +
                      Cos_D_C2) * X_Squared;
    Inter_Result_1 := Inter_Result_1 + 1.0 ;
    If Input > 90.0 then
      Inter_Result_1 := - Inter_Result_1;
    end if;
  else
    Inter_Result_0 := Real(90.0 - Input);
    X_Squared := Inter_Result_0 * Inter_Result_0;
    Inter_Result_1 := ((Sin_D_C7 * X_Squared +
                      Sin_D_C5) * X_Squared +
                      Sin_D_C3) * X_Squared;
    Inter_Result_1 := Inter_Result_1 * Inter_Result_0 +
                      (Sin_D_C1 * Inter_Result_0);
  end if;
  if Inter_Result_1 > 1.0 then
    Inter_Result_1 := 1.0;
  elsif Inter_Result_1 < -1.0 then
    Inter_Result_1 := -1.0;
  end if;
  Result := Sin_Cos_Ratio( Inter_Result_1 );
  return Result;
end Mod_Cos_D_4term;

```

-- -- Modified Taylor Tangent functions

function Mod\_Tan\_D\_8term (Input : Degrees) return Tan\_Ratio is

```
begin
  return Tan_Ratio(Sin_D_8term(Input)) /
    Tan_Ratio(Cos_D_8term(Input));
end Mod_Tan_D_8term;

function Mod_Tan_D_7term (Input : Degrees) return Tan_Ratio is
begin
  return Tan_Ratio(Sin_D_7term(Input)) /
    Tan_Ratio(Cos_D_7term(Input));
end Mod_Tan_D_7term;

function Mod_Tan_D_6term (Input : Degrees) return Tan_Ratio is
begin
  return Tan_Ratio(Sin_D_6term(Input)) /
    Tan_Ratio(Cos_D_6term(Input));
end Mod_Tan_D_6term;

function Mod_Tan_D_5term (Input : Degrees) return Tan_Ratio is
begin
  return Tan_Ratio(Sin_D_5term(Input)) /
    Tan_Ratio(Cos_D_5term(Input));
end Mod_Tan_D_5term;

function Mod_Tan_D_4term (Input : Degrees) return Tan_Ratio is
begin
  return Tan_Ratio(Sin_D_4term(Input)) /
    Tan_Ratio(Cos_D_4term(Input));
end Mod_Tan_D_4term;

end Taylor_Degree_Operations;
```

#### 3.3.6.8.9.7.9.2.7 UTILIZATION OF OTHER ELEMENTS

None.

#### 3.3.6.8.9.7.9.2.8 LIMITATIONS

None.

#### 3.3.6.8.9.7.9.2.9 LLCSC DESIGN

None.

#### 3.3.6.8.9.7.9.2.10 UNIT DESIGN

None.

## 3.3.6.8.9.7.9.3 TAYLOR\_NATURAL\_LOG PACKAGE DESIGN (CATALOG #P868-0)

This generic package contains functions providing Taylor polynomial solutions for the natural log function.

The following table lists the catalog numbers for subunits contained in this part:

Name	Catalog _#
Nat_Log_8term	P869-0
Nat_Log_7term	P870-0
Nat_Log_6term	P871-0
Nat_Log_5term	P872-0
Nat_Log_4term	P873-0

The decomposition for this part is the same as that shown in the Top-Level Design Document.

## 3.3.6.8.9.7.9.3.1 REQUIREMENTS ALLOCATION

This part meets CAMP requirement R222.

## 3.3.6.8.9.7.9.3.2 LOCAL ENTITIES DESIGN

None.

## 3.3.6.8.9.7.9.3.3 INPUT/OUTPUT

## GENERIC PARAMETERS:

Data types:

The following table describes the generic formal types required by this part:

Name	Type	Description
Inputs	Floating point	Floating point input to the function
Outputs	Floating point	Floating point output to the function

## FORMAL PARAMETERS:

The following table describes the formal parameters for the functions contained in this part:

Function	Name	Type	Description
Natural Log Functions	Input	Floating Point	Input upon which to apply the function

## 3.3.6.8.9.7.9.3.4 LOCAL DATA

Data objects:

The following table describes the data objects maintained by this part:

Name	Type	Value	Description
Nat_Log_C1	constant	2.0	Coefficient for 1st term
Nat_Log_C3	constant	0.66666_6666	Coefficient for 3rd term
Nat_Log_C5	constant	0.4	Coefficient for 5th term
Nat_Log_C7	constant	0.28574_1428	Coefficient for 7th term
Nat_Log_C9	constant	0.22222_2222	Coefficient for 9th term
Nat_Log_C11	constant	0.18181_8182	Coefficient for 11th term
Nat_Log_C13	constant	0.15384_6153	Coefficient for 13th term
Nat_Log_C15	constant	0.13333_3333	Coefficient for 15th term

## 3.3.6.8.9.7.9.3.5 PROCESS CONTROL

Not applicable.

## 3.3.6.8.9.7.9.3.6 PROCESSING

The following describes the processing performed by this part:

separate (Polynomials.Taylor Series)  
package body Taylor\_Natural\_Log is

```

Nat_Log_C1 : constant := 2.0;
Nat_Log_C3 : constant := 0.66666_6666;
Nat_Log_C5 : constant := 0.4;
Nat_Log_C7 : constant := 0.28574_1428;
Nat_Log_C9 : constant := 0.22222_2222;
Nat_Log_C11 : constant := 0.18181_8182;
Nat_Log_C13 : constant := 0.15384_6153;
Nat_Log_C15 : constant := 0.13333_3333;

```

function Nat\_Log\_8term ( Input : Inputs ) return Outputs is

```

Inter_result : Inputs;
Result       : Outputs;
Mod_Input    : Inputs;
Mod_Squared  : Inputs;

```

```

begin
  Mod_Input := (Input - 1.0)/(Input + 1.0);
  Mod_Squared := Mod_Input * Mod_Input;
  Inter_Result := (((((Nat_Log_C15 * Mod_Squared +
                        Nat_Log_C13) * Mod_Squared +
                        Nat_Log_C11) * Mod_Squared +
                        Nat_Log_C9) * Mod_Squared +
                        Nat_Log_C7) * Mod_Squared +
                        Nat_Log_C5) * Mod_Squared +
                        Nat_Log_C3) * Mod_Squared;
  Result := (Inter_Result * Mod_Input) + (Mod_Input * Nat_Log_C1);
  return Result;
end Nat_Log_8term;

```

function Nat\_Log\_7term ( Input : Inputs ) return Outputs is

```

  Inter_result : Inputs;
  Result       : Outputs;
  Mod_Input    : Inputs;
  Mod_Squared   : Inputs;

```

```

begin
  Mod_Input := (Input - 1.0)/(Input + 1.0);
  Mod_Squared := Mod_Input * Mod_Input;
  Inter_Result := (((((Nat_Log_C13 * Mod_Squared +
                        Nat_Log_C11) * Mod_Squared +
                        Nat_Log_C9) * Mod_Squared +
                        Nat_Log_C7) * Mod_Squared +
                        Nat_Log_C5) * Mod_Squared +
                        Nat_Log_C3) * Mod_Squared;
  Result := (Inter_Result * Mod_Input) + (Mod_Input * Nat_Log_C1);
  return Result;
end Nat_Log_7term;

```

function Nat\_Log\_6term ( Input : Inputs ) return Outputs is

```

  Inter_result : Inputs;
  Result       : Outputs;
  Mod_Input    : Inputs;
  Mod_Squared   : Inputs;

```

```

begin
  Mod_Input := (Input - 1.0)/(Input + 1.0);
  Mod_Squared := Mod_Input * Mod_Input;
  Inter_Result := (((((Nat_Log_C11 * Mod_Squared +
                        Nat_Log_C9) * Mod_Squared +
                        Nat_Log_C7) * Mod_Squared +
                        Nat_Log_C5) * Mod_Squared +
                        Nat_Log_C3) * Mod_Squared;
  Result := (Inter_Result * Mod_Input) + (Mod_Input * Nat_Log_C1);
  return Result;
end Nat_Log_6term;

```

function Nat\_Log\_5term ( Input : Inputs ) return Outputs is



```

Inter_result  : Inputs;
Result        : Outputs;
Mod_Input     : Inputs;
Mod_Squared   : Inputs;

begin
  Mod_Input := (Input - 1.0)/(Input + 1.0);
  Mod_Squared := Mod_Input * Mod_Input;
  Inter_Result := ((Nat_Log_C9 * Mod_Squared +
                   Nat_Log_C7) * Mod_Squared +
                   Nat_Log_C5) * Mod_Squared +
                   Nat_Log_C3) * Mod_Squared;
  Result := (Inter_Result * Mod_Input) + (Mod_Input * Nat_Log_C1);
  return Result;
end Nat_Log_5term;

```

```

function Nat_Log_4term ( Input : Inputs ) return Outputs is

```

```

  Inter_result  : Inputs;
  Result        : Outputs;
  Mod_Input     : Inputs;
  Mod_Squared   : Inputs;

begin
  Mod_Input := (Input - 1.0)/(Input + 1.0);
  Mod_Squared := Mod_Input * Mod_Input;
  Inter_Result := ((Nat_Log_C7 * Mod_Squared +
                   Nat_Log_C5) * Mod_Squared +
                   Nat_Log_C3) * Mod_Squared;
  Result := (Inter_Result * Mod_Input) + (Mod_Input * Nat_Log_C1);
  return Result;
end Nat_Log_4term;

```

```

end Taylor_Natural_Log;

```

### 3.3.6.8.9.7.9.3.7 UTILIZATION OF OTHER ELEMENTS

None.

### 3.3.6.8.9.7.9.3.8 LIMITATIONS

None.

### 3.3.6.8.9.7.9.3.9 LLCSC DESIGN

None.

## 3.3.6.8.9.7.9.3.10 UNIT DESIGN

None.

## 3.3.6.8.9.7.9.4 TAYLOR\_LOG\_BASE\_N PACKAGE DESIGN (CATALOG #P874-0)

This packages contains generic functions providing Taylor polynomial solutions for the log function for base N.

The following table lists the catalog numbers for subunits contained in this part:

Name	Catalog _#
Log_Base_N_8term	P875-0
Log_Base_N_7term	P876-0
Log_Base_N_6term	P877-0
Log_Base_N_5term	P878-0
Log_Base_N_4term	P879-0

The decomposition for this part is the same as that shown in the Top-Level Design Document.

## 3.3.6.8.9.7.9.4.1 REQUIREMENTS ALLOCATION

This part meets CAMP requirement R222.

## 3.3.6.8.9.7.9.4.2 LOCAL ENTITIES DESIGN

None.

## 3.3.6.8.9.7.9.4.3 INPUT/OUTPUT

## GENERIC PARAMETERS:

Data types:

The following table describes the generic formal types required by this part:

Name	Type	Description
Inputs	Floating point	Floating point input to the function
Outputs	Floating point	Floating point output to the function

Data objects:

The following table describes the generic formal objects required by this part:

Name	Type	Value	Description
Base_N	Positive	default = 10	Base to operate in

## FORMAL PARAMETERS:

The following table describes the formal parameters for the functions contained in this part:

Function	Name	Type	Description
Log Base N Functions	Input	Floating Point	Input upon which to apply the funtion

## 3.3.6.8.9.7.9.4.4 LOCAL DATA

Data objects:

The following table describes the data objects maintained by this part:

Name	Type	Value	Description
Local_Natural_Log	Instantiated package	N/A	Natural log package used in calculating log base n

## 3.3.6.8.9.7.9.4.5 PROCESS CONTROL

Not applicable.

## 3.3.6.8.9.7.9.4.6 PROCESSING

The following describes the processing performed by this part:

```
separate (Polynomials.Taylor_Series)
package body Taylor_Log_Base_N is
```

```
    package Local_Natural_Log is new Taylor_Natural_Log( Inputs => Inputs,
                                                         Outputs => Outputs);
```

```
    package body Log_Base_N_8term is
```

```
        One_Over_Base_Log : constant Outputs := 1.0 /
            Local_Natural_Log.Nat_Log_8term( Inputs(Base_N) );
```

```
        function Log_N_8term ( Input : Inputs ) return Outputs is
        begin
            return Local_Natural_Log.Nat_Log_8term( Input ) * One_Over_Base_Log;
        end Log_N_8term;
```

```
end Log_Base_N_8term;

package body Log_Base_N_7term is

    One_Over_Base_Log : constant Outputs := 1.0 /
        Local_Natural_Log.Nat_Log_7term( Inputs(Base_N) );

    function Log_N_7term ( Input : Inputs ) return Outputs is
    begin
        return Local_Natural_Log.Nat_Log_7term( Input ) * One_Over_Base_Log;
    end Log_N_7term;

end Log_Base_N_7term;

package body Log_Base_N_6term is

    One_Over_Base_Log : constant Outputs := 1.0 /
        Local_Natural_Log.Nat_Log_6term( Inputs(Base_N) );

    function Log_N_6term ( Input : Inputs ) return Outputs is
    begin
        return Local_Natural_Log.Nat_Log_6term( Input ) * One_Over_Base_Log;
    end Log_N_6term;

end Log_Base_N_6term;

package body Log_Base_N_5term is

    One_Over_Base_Log : constant Outputs := 1.0 /
        Local_Natural_Log.Nat_Log_5term( Inputs(Base_N) );

    function Log_N_5term ( Input : Inputs ) return Outputs is
    begin
        return Local_Natural_Log.Nat_Log_5term( Input ) * One_Over_Base_Log;
    end Log_N_5term;

end Log_Base_N_5term;

package body Log_Base_N_4term is

    One_Over_Base_Log : constant Outputs := 1.0 /
        Local_Natural_Log.Nat_Log_4term( Inputs(Base_N) );

    function Log_N_4term ( Input : Inputs ) return Outputs is
    begin
        return Local_Natural_Log.Nat_Log_4term( Input ) * One_Over_Base_Log;
    end Log_N_4term;

end Log_Base_N_4term;

end Taylor_Log_Base_N;
```

3.3.6.8.9.7.9.4.7 UTILIZATION OF OTHER ELEMENTS

None.

3.3.6.8.9.7.9.4.8 LIMITATIONS

None.

3.3.6.8.9.7.9.4.9 LLCSC DESIGN

None.

3.3.6.8.9.7.9.4.10 UNIT DESIGN

None.

3.3.6.8.9.7.10 UNIT DESIGN

None.

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## 3.3.6.8.9.8 GENERAL\_POLYNOMIAL PACKAGE DESIGN (CATALOG #P738-0)

This package allows the user to define a polynomial function and to then solve the user-polynomial for a given input value.

The following table lists the catalog numbers for subunits contained in this part:

Name	Catalog_#
Polynomial	P739-0

The decomposition for this part is the same as that shown in the Top-Level Design Document.

## 3.3.6.8.9.8.1 REQUIREMENTS ALLOCATION

This part partially meets CAMP requirement R214 through R222.

## 3.3.6.8.9.8.2 LOCAL ENTITIES DESIGN

None.

## 3.3.6.8.9.8.3 INPUT/OUTPUT

## GENERIC PARAMETERS:

Data types:

The following table describes the generic formal types required by this part:

Name	Type	Description
Inputs	floating point type	Data type of independent values
Results	floating point type	Data type of dependent values

Data objects:

The following table describes the generic formal objects required by this part:

Name	Type	Description
Coefficient_Count	Positive	Number of coefficient in the polynomial

## Subprograms:

The following table describes the generic formal subroutines required by this part:

Name	Type	Description
"**"	function	Exponential operator defining the operation: Inputs ** x := Results

## FORMAL PARAMETERS:

The following table describes the formal parameters for the functions contained in this part:

Function	Name	Type	Description
Polynomial	Input	Inputs	Value of X for polynomial solution

## 3.3.6.8.9.8.4 LOCAL DATA

## Data types:

The following chart describes the data types exported by this part:

Name	Range	Operators	Description
Coefficient_Records	N/A	N/A	Contains the a and b components of a polynomial term: $a*(x**b)$
Table_Dimensions	1 .. Coefficient_Count	N/A	Defines the size of the polynomial table
		N/A	

## Data objects:

The following table describes the data objects exported by this part:

Name	Type	Definition
Polynomial_Definition	array	Array of polynomial terms

## 3.3.6.8.9.8.5 PROCESS CONTROL

Not applicable.



## 3.3.6.8.9.8.6 PROCESSING

The following describes the processing performed by this part:

separate (Polynomials)

package body General\_Polynomial is

function Polynomial (Input : Inputs) return Results is

Result : Results;

begin

Result := 0.0;

for Index in Table\_Dimension

loop

Result := Result +

Polynomial\_Definition( Index ).Coefficient \*

(Input \*\* Polynomial\_Definition( Index ).Power\_of\_X);

end loop;

return Result;

end Polynomial;

end General\_Polynomial;

## 3.3.6.8.9.8.7 UTILIZATION OF OTHER ELEMENTS

None.

## 3.3.6.8.9.8.8 LIMITATIONS

None.

## 3.3.6.8.9.8.9 LLCSC DESIGN

None.

## 3.3.6.8.9.8.10 UNIT DESIGN

None.

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### 3.3.6.8.9.9 SYSTEM FUNCTIONS PACKAGE DESIGN (CATALOG #P770-0)

This package provides access to the Ada system library for standard mathematical functions. For trigonometric functions, packages are provided to allow for inputs in units of radians, semicircles, or degrees.

The decomposition for this part is the same as that shown in the Top-Level Design Document.

#### 3.3.6.8.9.9.1 REQUIREMENTS ALLOCATION

This part meets CAMP requirement R223.

#### 3.3.6.8.9.9.2 LOCAL ENTITIES DESIGN

None.

#### 3.3.6.8.9.9.3 INPUT/OUTPUT

None.

#### 3.3.6.8.9.9.4 LOCAL DATA

None.

#### 3.3.6.8.9.9.5 PROCESS CONTROL

Not applicable.

#### 3.3.6.8.9.9.6 PROCESSING

The following describes the processing performed by this part:

separate (Polynomials)  
package body System\_Functions is

package body Radian\_Operations is separate;

package body Semicircle\_Operations is separate;

package body Degree\_Operations is separate;

package body Square\_Root is separate;

package body Base\_10\_Logarithm is separate;

package body Base\_N\_Logarithm is separate;

end System\_Functions;

## 3.3.6.8.9.9.7 UTILIZATION OF OTHER ELEMENTS

The following library units are with'd by this part:

1. Math\_Lib

## 3.3.6.8.9.9.8 LIMITATIONS

None.

## 3.3.6.8.9.9.9 LLCSC DESIGN

## 3.3.6.8.9.9.9.1 RADIAN OPERATIONS PACKAGE DESIGN (CATALOG #P771-0)

This package contains a set of trigonometric functions which deal with angles in units of radians. The functions provided are sine, cosine, tangent, arcsine, arccosine, arctangent.

The decomposition for this part is the same as that shown in the Top-Level Design Document.

## 3.3.6.8.9.9.9.1.1 REQUIREMENTS ALLOCATION

Together with the other parts in the System\_Functions package, this part meets CAMP requirement R223.

## 3.3.6.8.9.9.9.1.2 LOCAL ENTITIES DESIGN

Packages:

The following describes the packages contained in this part:

Name	Type	Description
Radian_Math_Lib	package	Math library where functions called will have inputs and outputs of type Radians; input and output values will be converted as necessary

## 3.3.6.8.9.9.9.1.3 INPUT/OUTPUT

GENERIC PARAMETERS:

The following generic parameters were previously defined in the package specification of Radian\_Operations:

Data types:

The following table describes the generic formal types required by this part:

Name	Type	Description
Radians	floating point type	Data type describing units of angles
Sin_Cos_Ratio	floating point type	Data type describing output values from sine and cosine functions and input values to arcsine and arccosine functions
Tan_Ratio	floating point type	Data type describing output values from tangent function and input values to arctangent function

#### 3.3.6.8.9.9.9.1.4 LOCAL DATA

None.

#### 3.3.6.8.9.9.9.1.5 PROCESS CONTROL

Not applicable.

#### 3.3.6.8.9.9.9.1.6 PROCESSING

The following describes the processing performed by this part:

separate (Polynomials.System\_Functions)  
package body Radian\_Operations is

```
-- -----
-- --instantiated packages--
-- -----
```

```
package Radian_Math_Lib is new Math_Lib (Real => Radians);
package M_Lib renames Radian_Math_Lib;
```

```
-- -----
-- --renamed functions within Local_Math_Lib
-- -----
```

```
function Ada_Sin (Input : Radians) return Radians renames M_Lib.Sin;
function Ada_Cos (Input : Radians) return Radians renames M_Lib.Cos;
function Ada_Tan (Input : Radians) return Radians renames M_Lib.Tan;
function Ada_Arcsin
    (Input : Radians) return Radians renames M_Lib.Asin;
function Ada_Arccos
    (Input : Radians) return Radians renames M_Lib.Acos;
function Ada_Arctan
    (Input : Radians) return Radians renames M_Lib.Atan;
```

```
end Radian_Operations;
```

## 3.3.6.8.9.9.9.1.7 UTILIZATION OF OTHER ELEMENTS

None.

## 3.3.6.8.9.9.9.1.8 LIMITATIONS

None.

## 3.3.6.8.9.9.9.1.9 LLCSC DESIGN

None.

## 3.3.6.8.9.9.9.1.10 UNIT DESIGN

## 3.3.6.8.9.9.9.1.10.1 SIN UNIT DESIGN (CATALOG #P772-0)

This function returns the sine of an angle with units of radians.

## 3.3.6.8.9.9.9.1.10.1.1 REQUIREMENTS ALLOCATION

See top header.

## 3.3.6.8.9.9.9.1.10.1.2 LOCAL ENTITIES DESIGN

None.

## 3.3.6.8.9.9.9.1.10.1.3 INPUT/OUTPUT

## FORMAL PARAMETERS:

The following table describes this part's formal parameters:

Name	Type	Mode	Description
Input	Radians	In	Angle for which a sine is desired

## 3.3.6.8.9.9.9.1.10.1.4 LOCAL DATA

None.

## 3.3.6.8.9.9.9.1.10.1.5 PROCESS CONTROL

Not applicable.

## 3.3.6.8.9.9.9.1.10.1.6 PROCESSING

The following describes the processing performed by this part:

```

function Sin (Input : Radians) return Sin_Cos_Ratio is
begin
    return Sin_Cos_Ratio(Ada_Sin(Input));
exception
    when M_Lib.R0prand => raise Invalid_Operand;
end Sin;

```

## 3.3.6.8.9.9.9.1.10.1.7 UTILIZATION OF OTHER ELEMENTS

## UTILIZATION OF ANCESTRAL ELEMENTS:

The following tables describe the elements used by this part but defined in one or more ancestral units:

## Data types:

The following table summarizes the generic types required by this part and defined at the package specification level of Radian\_Operations:

Name	Type	Description
Radians	floating point type	Data type describing units of angles
Sin_Cos_Ratio	floating point type	Data type describing output values from sine and cosine functions and input values to arcsine and arccosine functions

## Exceptions:

The following table summarizes the exceptions required by this part and defined in the package specification of System\_Functions:

Name	Description
Invalid_Operand	The input value is in an improper format not accepted by the operating system

## Subprograms and task entries:

The following table describes the subprograms required by this part and defined in the package body of Radian\_Operations:

Name	Type	Description
Ada_Sin	function	Sine function handling units of radians

#### 3.3.6.8.9.9.9.1.10.1.8 LIMITATIONS

The following table describes the exceptions raised by this part:

Name	When/Why Raised
Invalid_Operand	Raised if the format of the input is invalid and not accepted by the operating system.

#### 3.3.6.8.9.9.9.1.10.2 COS UNIT DESIGN (CATALOG #P773-0)

This function returns the cosine of an angle with units of radians.

##### 3.3.6.8.9.9.9.1.10.2.1 REQUIREMENTS ALLOCATION

See top header.

##### 3.3.6.8.9.9.9.1.10.2.2 LOCAL ENTITIES DESIGN

None.

##### 3.3.6.8.9.9.9.1.10.2.3 INPUT/OUTPUT

###### FORMAL PARAMETERS:

The following table describes this part's formal parameters:

Name	Type	Mode	Description
Input	Radians	In	Angle for which a cosine is desired

##### 3.3.6.8.9.9.9.1.10.2.4 LOCAL DATA

None.

##### 3.3.6.8.9.9.9.1.10.2.5 PROCESS CONTROL

Not applicable.



## 3.3.6.8.9.9.1.10.2.6 PROCESSING

The following describes the processing performed by this part:

```
function Cos (Input : Radians) return Sin_Cos_Ratio is
begin
    return Sin_Cos_Ratio(Ada_Cos(Input));
exception
    when M_Lib.R0prand => raise Invalid_Operand;
end Cos;
```

## 3.3.6.8.9.9.1.10.2.7 UTILIZATION OF OTHER ELEMENTS

## UTILIZATION OF ANCESTRAL ELEMENTS:

The following tables describe the elements used by this part but defined in one or more ancestral units:

## Data types:

The following table summarizes the generic types required by this part and defined at the package specification level of Radian\_Operations:

Name	Type	Description
Radians	floating point type	Data type describing units of angles
Sin_Cos_Ratio	floating point type	Data type describing output values from sine and cosine functions and input values to arcsine and arccosine functions

## Exceptions:

The following table summarizes the exceptions required by this part and defined in the package specification of System\_Functions:

Name	Description
Invalid_Operand	The input value is in an improper format not accepted by the operating system

## Subprograms and task entries:

The following table describes the subprograms required by this part and defined in the package body of Radian\_Operations:

Name	Type	Description
Ada_Cos	function	Cosine function handling units of radians

### 3.3.6.8.9.9.1.10.2.8 LIMITATIONS

The following table describes the exceptions raised by this part:

Name	When/Why Raised
Invalid_Operand	Raised if the format of the input value is invalid and not accepted by the operating system

### 3.3.6.8.9.9.1.10.3 TAN UNIT DESIGN (CATALOG #P774-0)

This function returns the tangent of an angle with units of Radians.

#### 3.3.6.8.9.9.1.10.3.1 REQUIREMENTS ALLOCATION

See top header.

#### 3.3.6.8.9.9.1.10.3.2 LOCAL ENTITIES DESIGN

None.

#### 3.3.6.8.9.9.1.10.3.3 INPUT/OUTPUT

##### FORMAL PARAMETERS:

The following table describes this part's formal parameters:

Name	Type	Mode	Description
Input	Radians	In	Angle for which a tangent is desired

#### 3.3.6.8.9.9.1.10.3.4 LOCAL DATA

None.

#### 3.3.6.8.9.9.1.10.3.5 PROCESS CONTROL

Not applicable.

## 3.3.6.8.9.9.1.10.3.6 PROCESSING

The following describes the processing performed by this part:

```

function Tan (Input : Radians) return Tan_Ratio is
begin
    return Tan_Ratio(Ada_Tan(Input));
exception
    when M_Lib.R0prand => raise Invalid_Operand;
    when M_Lib.FloOveMat => raise Overflow;
end Tan;

```

## 3.3.6.8.9.9.1.10.3.7 UTILIZATION OF OTHER ELEMENTS

## UTILIZATION OF ANCESTRAL ELEMENTS:

The following tables describe the elements used by this part but defined in one or more ancestral units:

## Data types:

The following table summarizes the generic types required by this part and defined at the package specification level of Radian\_Operations:

Name	Type	Description
Radians	floating point type	Data type describing units of angles
Tan_Ratio	floating point type	Data type describing output values from tangent function and input values to arctangent function

## Exceptions:

The following table summarizes the exceptions required by this part and defined in the package specification of System\_Functions:

Name	Description
Invalid_Operand	The input value is in an improper format not accepted by the operating system
Overflow	A floating point overflow was encountered during the calculations

## Subprograms and task entries:

The following table describes the subprograms required by this part and defined in the package body of Radian\_Operations:

Name	Type	Description
Ada_Tan	function	Tangent function handling units of radians

### 3.3.6.8.9.9.9.1.10.3.8 LIMITATIONS

The following table describes the exceptions raised by this part:

Name	When/Why Raised
Invalid_Operand	Raised if the input value has an improper format which is not accepted by the operating system
Overflow	Raised if a floating point overflow error is encountered during computations

### 3.3.6.8.9.9.9.1.10.4 ARCSIN UNIT DESIGN (CATALOG #P775-0)

This function returns the Arcsin, in units of Radians, of an input value. The input value must not be greater than 1.0 or less than -1.0.

#### 3.3.6.8.9.9.9.1.10.4.1 REQUIREMENTS ALLOCATION

See top header.

#### 3.3.6.8.9.9.9.1.10.4.2 LOCAL ENTITIES DESIGN

None.

#### 3.3.6.8.9.9.9.1.10.4.3 INPUT/OUTPUT

##### FORMAL PARAMETERS:

The following table describes this part's formal parameters:

Name	Type	Mode	Description
Input	Sin_Cos_Ratio	In	Value which an arcsine is desired

## 3.3.6.8.9.9.9.1.10.4.4 LOCAL DATA

None.

## 3.3.6.8.9.9.9.1.10.4.5 PROCESS CONTROL

Not applicable.

## 3.3.6.8.9.9.9.1.10.4.6 PROCESSING

The following describes the processing performed by this part:

```
function Arcsin (Input : Sin_Cos_Ratio) return Radians is
begin
    return Ada_Arcsin(Radians(Input));
exception
    when M_Lib.R0prand => raise Invalid_Operand;
    when M_Lib.InvArgMat => raise Invalid_Argument;
end Arcsin;
```

## 3.3.6.8.9.9.9.1.10.4.7 UTILIZATION OF OTHER ELEMENTS

## UTILIZATION OF ANCESTRAL ELEMENTS:

The following tables describe the elements used by this part but defined in one or more ancestral units:

## Data types:

The following table summarizes the generic types required by this part and defined at the package specification level of Radian\_Operations:

Name	Type	Description
Radians	floating point type	Data type describing units of angles
Sin_Cos_Ratio	floating point type	Data type describing output values from sine and cosine functions and input values to arcsine and arccosine functions

## Exceptions:

The following table summarizes the exceptions required by this part and defined in the package specification of System\_Functions:

Name	Description
Invalid_Operand	The input value is in an improper format not accepted by the operating system
Invalid_Argument	The input value is an a range unacceptable to the function being called

Subprograms and task entries:

The following table describes the subprograms required by this part and defined in the package body of Radian\_Operations:

Name	Type	Description
Ada_Arcsin	function	Arcsine function handling units of radians

#### 3.3.6.8.9.9.1.10.4.8 LIMITATIONS

The following table describes the exceptions raised by this part:

Name	When/Why Raised
Invalid_Operand	Raised if the input value is in an improper format that is not accepted by the operating system
Invalid_Argument	Raised if the absolute value of the input is greater than 1.0

#### 3.3.6.8.9.9.1.10.5 ARCCOS UNIT DESIGN (CATALOG #P776-0)

This function returns the Arccos, in units of Radians, of an input value. The absolute value of the input must not be greater than 1.0.

##### 3.3.6.8.9.9.1.10.5.1 REQUIREMENTS ALLOCATION

See top header.

##### 3.3.6.8.9.9.1.10.5.2 LOCAL ENTITIES DESIGN

None.

##### 3.3.6.8.9.9.1.10.5.3 INPUT/OUTPUT

FORMAL PARAMETERS:

The following table describes this part's formal parameters:

Name	Type	Mode	Description
Input	Sin_Cos_Ratio	In	Value which an arccosine is desired

#### 3.3.6.8.9.9.1.10.5.4 LOCAL DATA

None.

#### 3.3.6.8.9.9.1.10.5.5 PROCESS CONTROL

Not applicable.

#### 3.3.6.8.9.9.1.10.5.6 PROCESSING

The following describes the processing performed by this part:

```
function Arccos (Input : Sin_Cos_Ratio) return Radians is
```

```
begin
```

```
    return Ada_Arccos(Radians(input));
```

```
exception
```

```
    when M_Lib.R0prand => raise Invalid_Operand;
```

```
    when M_Lib.InvArgMat => raise Invalid_Argument;
```

```
end Arccos;
```

#### 3.3.6.8.9.9.1.10.5.7 UTILIZATION OF OTHER ELEMENTS

##### UTILIZATION OF ANCESTRAL ELEMENTS:

The following tables describe the elements used by this part but defined in one or more ancestral units:

Data types:

The following table summarizes the generic types required by this part and defined at the package specification level of Radian\_Operations:

Name	Type	Description
Radians	floating point type	Data type describing units of angles
Sin_Cos_Ratio	floating point type	Data type describing output values from sine and cosine functions and input values to arcsine and arccosine functions

**Exceptions:**

The following table summarizes the exceptions required by this part and defined in the package specification of System\_Functions:

Name	Description
Invalid_Operand	The input value is in an improper format not accepted by the operating system
Invalid_Argument	The input value is an a range unacceptable to the function being called

**Subprograms and task entries:**

The following table describes the subprograms required by this part and defined in the package body of Radian\_Operations:

Name	Type	Description
Ada_Arccos	function	Arccosine function handling units of radians

**3.3.6.8.9.9.9.1.10.5.8 LIMITATIONS**

The following table describes the exceptions raised by this part:

Name	When/Why Raised
Invalid_Operand	Raised if the input value is in an improper format that is not accepted by the operating system
Invalid_Argument	Raised if the absolute value of the input is greater than 1.0

**3.3.6.8.9.9.9.1.10.6 ARCTAN UNIT DESIGN (CATALOG #P777-0)**

This function returns the Arctangent, in units of Radians, of an input value.



## 3.3.6.8.9.9.9.1.10.6.1 REQUIREMENTS ALLOCATION

See top header.

## 3.3.6.8.9.9.9.1.10.6.2 LOCAL ENTITIES DESIGN

None.

## 3.3.6.8.9.9.9.1.10.6.3 INPUT/OUTPUT

## FORMAL PARAMETERS:

The following table describes this part's formal parameters:

Name	Type	Mode	Description
Input	Tan_Ratio	In	Value which an arctangent is desired

## 3.3.6.8.9.9.9.1.10.6.4 LOCAL DATA

None.

## 3.3.6.8.9.9.9.1.10.6.5 PROCESS CONTROL

Not applicable.

## 3.3.6.8.9.9.9.1.10.6.6 PROCESSING

The following describes the processing performed by this part:

```
function Arctan (Input : Tan_Ratio) return Radians is
```

```
begin
```

```
    return Ada_Arctan(Radians(input));
```

```
exception
```

```
    when M_Lib.ROperand => raise Invalid_Operand;
```

```
end Arctan;
```

## 3.3.6.8.9.9.9.1.10.6.7 UTILIZATION OF OTHER ELEMENTS

## UTILIZATION OF ANCESTRAL ELEMENTS:

The following tables describe the elements used by this part but defined in one or more ancestral units:

## Data types:

The following table summarizes the generic types required by this part and defined at the package specification level of Radian\_Operations:

Name	Type	Description
Radians	floating point type	Data type describing units of angles
Tan_Ratio	floating point type	Data type describing output values from tangent function and input values to arctangent function

## Exceptions:

The following table summarizes the exceptions required by this part and defined in the package specification of System\_Functions:

Name	Description
Invalid_Operand	The input value is in an improper format not accepted by the operating system

## Subprograms and task entries:

The following table describes the subprograms required by this part and defined in the package body of Radian\_Operations:

Name	Type	Description
Ada_Arctan	function	Arctangent function handling units of radians

## 3.3.6.8.9.9.9.1.10.6.8 LIMITATIONS

The following table describes the exceptions raised by this part:

Name	When/Why Raised
Invalid_Operand	Raised if the input value is in an improper format which is not accepted by the operating system

## 3.3.6.8.9.9.9.2 SEMICIRCLE OPERATIONS PACKAGE DESIGN (CATALOG #P778-0)

This package contains a set of trigonometric functions which deal with angles in units of semicircles. The functions provided are sine, cosine, tangent, arcsine, arccosine, arctangent.

The decomposition for this part is the same as that shown in the Top-Level Design Document.

### 3.3.6.8.9.9.2.1 REQUIREMENTS ALLOCATION

Together with the other parts in the System\_Functions package, this part meets CAMP requirement R223.

### 3.3.6.8.9.9.2.2 LOCAL ENTITIES DESIGN

None.

### 3.3.6.8.9.9.2.3 INPUT/OUTPUT

#### GENERIC PARAMETERS:

The following generic parameters were previously described at the package specification level of Semicircle\_Operations:

Data types:

The following table describes the generic formal types required by this part:

Name	Type	Description
Scalars	floating	Describes data type of input object pi
Semicircles	floating	Data type describing units of angles
Sin_Cos_Ratio	point type	
	floating	Data type describing output values from sine
	point type	and cosine functions and input values to
		arcsine and arccosine functions
Tan_Ratio	floating	Data type describing output values from
	point type	tangent function and input values to
		arctangent function

Data objects:

The following table describes the generic formal objects required by this part:

Name	Type	Value	Description
Pi	Scalars	N/A	Number of radians in a semicircle

Subprograms:

The following table describes the generic formal subroutines (operators) required by this part:

Name	Left Input Type	Right Input Type	Result Type
"*"	Semicircles	Scalars	Scalars
"*"	Scalars	Scalars	Semicircles
"/"	Scalars	Scalars	Scalars

#### 3.3.6.8.9.9.9.2 4 LOCAL DATA

Data objects:

The following table describes the data objects maintained by this part:

Name	Type	Description
One_Over_Pi	Scalars	Contains the value 1/pi

#### 3.3.6.8.9.9.9.2.5 PROCESS CONTROL

Not applicable.

#### 3.3.6.8.9.9.9.2.6 PROCESSING

The following describes the processing performed by this part:

separate (Polynomials.System\_Functions)  
package body Semicircle\_Operations is

```
-- -----
-- --instantiated packages--
-- -----
```

```
package Semicircle_Math_Lib is new Math_Lib (Real => Scalars);
```

```
package M_Lib renames Semicircle_Math_Lib;
```

```
-- -----
-- --renamed functions within Local_Math_Lib
-- -----
```

```
function Ada_Sin    (Input : Scalars) return Scalars renames M_Lib.Sin;
function Ada_Cos    (Input : Scalars) return Scalars renames M_Lib.Cos;
function Ada_Tan    (Input : Scalars) return Scalars renames M_Lib.Tan;
function Ada_Arcsin  (Input : Scalars) return Scalars renames M_Lib.Asin;
function Ada_Arccos  (Input : Scalars) return Scalars renames M_Lib.Acos;
function Ada_Arctan  (Input : Scalars) return Scalars renames M_Lib.Atan;
```

-----  
-- --local declarations  
-----

One\_Over\_Pi : constant Scalars := 1.0 / Pi;  
end Semicircle\_Operations;

### 3.3.6.8.9.9.9.2.7 UTILIZATION OF OTHER ELEMENTS

None.

### 3.3.6.8.9.9.9.2.8 LIMITATIONS

None.

### 3.3.6.8.9.9.9.2.9 LLCSC DESIGN

None.

### 3.3.6.8.9.9.9.2.10 UNIT DESIGN

#### 3.3.6.8.9.9.9.2.10.1 SIN UNIT DESIGN (CATALOG #P779-0)

This function returns the sine of an angle with units of semicircles.

#### 3.3.6.8.9.9.9.2.10.1.1 REQUIREMENTS ALLOCATION

See top header.

#### 3.3.6.8.9.9.9.2.10.1.2 LOCAL ENTITIES DESIGN

None.

#### 3.3.6.8.9.9.9.2.10.1.3 INPUT/OUTPUT

##### FORMAL PARAMETERS:

The following table describes this part's formal parameters:

Name	Type	Mode	Description
Input	Semicircles	In	Angle for which a sine is desired

## 3.3.6.8.9.9.9.2.10.1.4 LOCAL DATA

None.

## 3.3.6.8.9.9.9.2.10.1.5 PROCESS CONTROL

Not applicable.

## 3.3.6.8.9.9.9.2.10.1.6 PROCESSING

The following describes the processing performed by this part:

```
function Sin (Input : Semicircles) return Sin_Cos_Ratio is
begin
    return Sin_Cos_Ratio(Ada_Sin(input*pi));
exception
    when M_Lib.R0prand => raise Invalid_Operand;
end Sin;
```

## 3.3.6.8.9.9.9.2.10.1.7 UTILIZATION OF OTHER ELEMENTS

## UTILIZATION OF ANCESTRAL ELEMENTS:

The following tables describe the elements used by this part but defined in one or more ancestral units:

## Data types:

The following table summarizes the generic types required by this part and defined at the package specification level of Semicircle\_Operations:

Name	Type	Description
Semicircles	floating point type	Data type describing units of angles
Sin_Cos_Ratio	floating point type	Data type describing output values from sine and cosine functions and input values to arcsine and arccosine functions

## Data objects:

The following table summarizes the generic objects required by this part and defined at the package specification level of Semicircle\_Operations:

Name	Type	Value	Description
Pi	Scalars	N/A	Number of radians in a semicircle

#### Exceptions:

The following table summarizes the exceptions required by this part and defined in the package specification of System\_Functions:

Name	Description
Invalid_Operand	The input value is in an improper format not accepted by the operating system

#### Subprograms and task entries:

The following table summarizes the subroutines and task entries required by this part and defined in the package body of Semicircle\_Operations:

Name	Type	Description
Ada_Sin	function	Sine function handling units of radians

#### 3.3.6.8.9.9.9.2.10.1.8 LIMITATIONS

The following table describes the exceptions raised by this part:

Name	When/Why Raised
Invalid_Operand	Raised if the format of the input is such that after conversion to an angle with units of radians is invalid and not accepted by the operating system

#### 3.3.6.8.9.9.9.2.10.2 COS UNIT DESIGN (CATALOG #P1087-0)

This function returns the cosine of an angle with units of semicircles.

#### 3.3.6.8.9.9.9.2.10.2.1 REQUIREMENTS ALLOCATION

See top header.

## 3.3.6.8.9.9.9.2.10.2.2 LOCAL ENTITIES DESIGN

None.

## 3.3.6.8.9.9.9.2.10.2.3 INPUT/OUTPUT

## FORMAL PARAMETERS:

The following table describes this part's formal parameters:

Name	Type	Mode	Description
Input	Semicircles	In	Angle for which a cosine is desired

## 3.3.6.8.9.9.9.2.10.2.4 LOCAL DATA

None.

## 3.3.6.8.9.9.9.2.10.2.5 PROCESS CONTROL

Not applicable.

## 3.3.6.8.9.9.9.2.10.2.6 PROCESSING

The following describes the processing performed by this part:

```

function Cos (Input : Semicircles) return Sin_Cos_Ratio is
begin
    return Sin_Cos_Ratio(Ada_Cos(input*pi));
exception
    when M_Lib.ROPrand => raise Invalid_Operand;
end Cos;

```

## 3.3.6.8.9.9.9.2.10.2.7 UTILIZATION OF OTHER ELEMENTS

## UTILIZATION OF ANCESTRAL ELEMENTS:

The following tables describe the elements used by this part but defined in one or more ancestral units:

Data types:

The following table summarizes the generic types required by this part and defined at the package specification level of Semicircle\_Operations:



Name	Type	Description
Semicircles	floating point type	Data type describing units of angles
Sin_Cos_Ratio	floating point type	Data type describing output values from sine and cosine functions and input values to arcsine and arccosine functions

#### Data objects:

The following table summarizes the generic objects required by this part and defined at the package specification level of Semicircle\_Operations:

Name	Type	Value	Description
Pi	Scalars	N/A	Number of radians in a semicircle

#### Exceptions:

The following table summarizes the exceptions required by this part and defined in the package specification of System\_Functions:

Name	Description
Invalid_Operand	The input value is in an improper format not accepted by the operating system

#### Subprograms and task entries:

The following table summarizes the subroutines and task entries required by this part and defined in the package body of Semicircle\_Operations:

Name	Type	Description
Ada_Cos	function	Cosine function handling units of radians

#### 3.3.6.8.9.9.2.10.2.8 LIMITATIONS

The following table describes the exceptions raised by this part:

Name	When/Why Raised
Invalid_Operand	Raised if the format of the input is such that after conversion to an angle with units of radians is invalid and not accepted by the operating system

## 3.3.6.8.9.9.2.10.3 TAN UNIT DESIGN (CATALOG #P781-0)

This function returns the tangent of an angle with units of Semicircles.

## 3.3.6.8.9.9.2.10.3.1 REQUIREMENTS ALLOCATION

See top header.

## 3.3.6.8.9.9.2.10.3.2 LOCAL ENTITIES DESIGN

None.

## 3.3.6.8.9.9.2.10.3.3 INPUT/OUTPUT

## FORMAL PARAMETERS:

The following table describes this part's formal parameters:

Name	Type	Mode	Description
Input	Semicircles	In	Angle for which a tangent is desired

## 3.3.6.8.9.9.2.10.3.4 LOCAL DATA

None.

## 3.3.6.8.9.9.2.10.3.5 PROCESS CONTROL

Not applicable.

## 3.3.6.8.9.9.2.10.3.6 PROCESSING

The following describes the processing performed by this part:

```
function Tan (Input : Semicircles) return Tan_Ratio is
```

```
begin
```

```
    return Tan_Ratio(Ada_Tan(input*pi));
```

```
exception
```

```
    when M_Lib.R0prand => raise Invalid_Operand;
```

```
    when M_Lib.FloOveMat => raise Overflow;
```

```
end Tan;
```

## 3.3.6.8.9.9.9.2.10.3.7 UTILIZATION OF OTHER ELEMENTS

## UTILIZATION OF ANCESTRAL ELEMENTS:

The following tables describe the elements used by this part but defined in one or more ancestral units:

## Data types:

## Semicircle\_Operations:

Name	Type	Description
Semicircles	floating point type	Data type describing units of angles
Tan_Ratio	floating point type	Data type describing output values from tangent function and input values to arctangent function

## Data objects:

The following table summarizes the generic objects required by this part and defined at the package specification level of Semicircle\_Operations:

Name	Type	Value	Description
Pi	Scalars	N/A	Number of radians in a semicircle

## Exceptions:

The following table summarizes the exceptions required by this part and defined in the package specification of System\_Functions:

Name	Description
Invalid_Operand	The input value is in an improper format not accepted by the operating system
Overflow	A floating point overflow was encountered during the calculations

## Subprograms and task entries:

The following table summarizes the subroutines and task entries required by this part and defined in the package body of Semicircle\_Operations:

Name	Type	Description
Ada_Tan	function	Tangent function handling units of radians

## 3.3.6.8.9.9.2.10.3.8 LIMITATIONS

The following table describes the exceptions raised by this part:

Name	When/Why Raised
Invalid_Operand	Raised if the format of the input is such that after unit and data type conversion it is invalid and not accepted by the operating system
Overflow	Raised if a floating point overflow error is encountered during computations

## 3.3.6.8.9.9.2.10.4 ARCSIN UNIT DESIGN (CATALOG #P782-0)

This function calculates the arcsine of an input value with the result being in units of semicircles. The absolute value of the input must not be greater than 1.0.

## 3.3.6.8.9.9.2.10.4.1 REQUIREMENTS ALLOCATION

See top header.

## 3.3.6.8.9.9.2.10.4.2 LOCAL ENTITIES DESIGN

None.

## 3.3.6.8.9.9.2.10.4.3 INPUT/OUTPUT

## FORMAL PARAMETERS:

The following table describes this part's formal parameters:

Name	Type	Mode	Description
input	Sin_Cos_Ratio	In	Value for which an arcsine is desired

## 3.3.6.8.9.9.2.10.4.4 LOCAL DATA

None.

## 3.3.6.8.9.9.2.10.4.5 PROCESS CONTROL

Not applicable.

## 3.3.6.8.9.9.2.10.4.6 PROCESSING

The following describes the processing performed by this part:

```
function Arcsin (Input : Sin_Cos_Ratio) return Semicircles is
begin
    return Ada_Arcsin(Scalars(input)) * One_Over_Pi;

exception

    when M_Lib.ROprand => raise Invalid_Operand;
    when M_Lib.InvArgMat => raise Invalid_Argument;

end Arcsin;
```

## 3.3.6.8.9.9.2.10.4.7 UTILIZATION OF OTHER ELEMENTS

## UTILIZATION OF ANCESTRAL ELEMENTS:

The following tables describe the elements used by this part but defined in one or more ancestral units:

## Data types:

The following table summarizes the generic types required by this part and defined at the package specification level of Semicircle\_Operations:

Name	Type	Description
Scalars	floating	Describes data type of input object pi
Semicircles	floating	Data type describing units of angles
	point type	
Sin_Cos_Ratio	floating	Data type describing output values from sine
	point type	and cosine functions and input values to
		arcsine and arccosine functions

## Data objects:

The following table summarizes the generic objects required by this part and defined at the package specification level of Semicircle\_Operations:

Name	Type	Value	Description
Pi	Scalars	N/A	Number of radians in a semicircle

The following table summarizes the objects required by this part and defined in the package body of Semicircle\_Operations:

Name	Type	Value	Description
One_Over_Pi	Scalars	1/pi	Number of radians in a semicircle

#### Exceptions:

The following table summarizes the exceptions required by this part and defined in the package specification of System\_Functions:

Name	Description
Invalid_Operand	The input value is in an improper format not accepted by the operating system
Invalid_Argument	The input value is an a range unacceptable to the function being called

#### Subprograms and task entries:

The following table summarizes the subroutines and task entries required by this part and defined in the package body of Semicircle\_Operations:

Name	Type	Description
Ada_Arcsin	function	Arcsine function handling units of radians

#### 3.3.6.8.9.9.9.2.10.4.8 LIMITATIONS

The following table describes the exceptions raised by this part:

Name	When/Why Raised
Invalid_Operand	Raised if the format of the input value is such that after data type conversion it is invalid and not accepted by the operating system
Invalid_Argument	Raised if the absolute value of the input value is greater than 1.0

#### 3.3.6.8.9.9.9.2.10.5 ARCCOS UNIT DESIGN (CATALOG #P783-0)

This function returns the Arccos, in units of Semicircles, of an input value. The absolute value of the input must not be greater than 1.0. .

## 3.3.6.8.9.9.2.10.5.1 REQUIREMENTS ALLOCATION

See top header.

## 3.3.6.8.9.9.2.10.5.2 LOCAL ENTITIES DESIGN

None.

## 3.3.6.8.9.9.2.10.5.3 INPUT/OUTPUT

## FORMAL PARAMETERS:

The following table describes this part's formal parameters:

Name	Type	Mode	Description
Input	Sin_Cos_Ratio	In	Value for which an arccosine is desired

## 3.3.6.8.9.9.2.10.5.4 LOCAL DATA

None.

## 3.3.6.8.9.9.2.10.5.5 PROCESS CONTROL

Not applicable.

## 3.3.6.8.9.9.2.10.5.6 PROCESSING

The following describes the processing performed by this part:

```
function Arccos (Input : Sin_Cos_Ratio) return Semicircles is
begin
```

```
    return Ada_Arccos(Scalars(Input)) * One_Over_Pi;
```

```
exception
```

```
    when M_Lib.ROprand => raise Invalid_Operand;
    when M_Lib.InvArgNat => raise Invalid_Argument;
```

```
end Arccos;
```

## 3.3.6.8.9.9.2.10.5.7 UTILIZATION OF OTHER ELEMENTS

## UTILIZATION OF ANCESTRAL ELEMENTS:

The following tables describe the elements used by this part but defined in one or more ancestral units:

#### Data types:

The following table summarizes the generic types required by this part and defined at the package specification level of Semicircle\_Operations:

Name	Type	Description
Scalars	floating	Describes data type of input object pi
Semicircles	floating	Data type describing units of angles
	point type	
Sin_Cos_Ratio	floating	Data type describing output values from sine
	point type	and cosine functions and input values to
		arcsine and arccosine functions

#### Data objects:

The following table summarizes the generic objects required by this part and defined at the package specification level of Semicircle\_Operations:

Name	Type	Value	Description
Pi	Scalars	N/A	Number of radians in a semicircle

The following table summarizes the objects required by this part and defined in the package body of Semicircle\_Operations:

Name	Type	Value	Description
One_Over_Pi	Scalars	1/pi	Number of radians in a semicircle

#### Exceptions:

The following table summarizes the exceptions required by this part and defined in the package specification of System\_Functions:

Name	Description
Invalid_Operand	The input value is in an improper format not accepted by the operating system
Invalid_Argument	The input value is an a range unacceptable to the function being called

#### Subprograms and task entries:



The following table summarizes the subroutines and task entries required by this part and defined in the package body of Semicircle\_Operations:

Name	Type	Description
Ada_Arccos	function	Arccosine function handling units of radians

### 3.3.6.8.9.9.2.10.5.8 LIMITATIONS

The following table describes the exceptions raised by this part:

Name	When/Why Raised
Invalid_Operand	Raised if the format of the input value is such that it is invalid or not accepted by the operating system after it has been converted to a data type of Scalars
Invalid_Argument	Raised if the absolute value of the input is greater than 1.0

### 3.3.6.8.9.9.2.10.6 ARCTAN UNIT DESIGN (CATALOG #P784-0)

This function returns the arctangent, in units of semicircles, of an input value.

#### 3.3.6.8.9.9.2.10.6.1 REQUIREMENTS ALLOCATION

See top header.

#### 3.3.6.8.9.9.2.10.6.2 LOCAL ENTITIES DESIGN

None.

#### 3.3.6.8.9.9.2.10.6.3 INPUT/OUTPUT

##### FORMAL PARAMETERS:

The following table describes this part's formal parameters:

Name	Type	Mode	Description
Input	Tan_Ratio	In	Value for which an arctangent is desired

## 3.3.6.8.9.9.9.2.10.6.4 LOCAL DATA

None.

## 3.3.6.8.9.9.9.2.10.6.5 PROCESS CONTROL

Not applicable.

## 3.3.6.8.9.9.9.2.10.6.6 PROCESSING

The following describes the processing performed by this part:

```
function Arctan (Input : Tan_Ratio) return Semicircles is
begin
    return Ada_Arctan(Scalars(Input)) * One_Over_Pi;
exception
    when M_Lib.R0prand => raise Invalid_Operand;
end Arctan;
```

## 3.3.6.8.9.9.9.2.10.6.7 UTILIZATION OF OTHER ELEMENTS

## UTILIZATION OF ANCESTRAL ELEMENTS:

The following tables describe the elements used by this part but defined in one or more ancestral units:

## Data types:

The following table summarizes the generic types required by this part and defined at the package specification level of Semicircle\_Operations:

Name	Type	Description
Scalars	floating	Describes data type of input object pi
Semicircles	floating point type	Data type describing units of angles
Tan_Ratio	floating point type	Data type describing output values from tangent function and input values to arctangent function

## Data objects:

The following table summarizes the generic objects required by this part and defined at the package specification level of Semicircle\_Operations:

Name	Type	Value	Description
Pi	Scalars	N/A	Number of radians in a semicircle

The following table summarizes the objects required by this part and defined in the package body of Semicircle\_Operations:

Name	Type	Value	Description
One_Over_Pi	Scalars	1/pi	Number of radians in a semicircle

#### Exceptions:

The following table summarizes the exceptions required by this part and defined in the package specification of System\_Functions:

Name	Description
Invalid_Operand	The input value is in an improper format not accepted by the operating system

#### Subprograms and task entries:

The following table summarizes the subroutines and task entries required by this part and defined in the package body of Semicircle\_Operations:

Name	Type	Description
Ada_Arctan	function	Arctangent function handling units of radians

### 3.3.6.8.9.9.9.2.10.6.8 LIMITATIONS

The following table describes the exceptions raised by this part:

Name	When/Why Raised
Invalid_Operand	Raised if the input value is in an improper format which is not accepted by the operating system

### 3.3.6.8.9.9.9.3 DEGREE\_OPERATIONS PACKAGE DESIGN (CATALOG #P785-0)

This package contains a set of trigonometric functions which deal with angles in units of degrees. The functions provided are sine, cosine, tangent, arcsine, arccosine, and arctangent.

The decomposition for this part is the same as that shown in the Top-Level Design Document.

#### 3.3.6.8.9.9.3.1 REQUIREMENTS ALLOCATION

Together with other parts in the System\_Functions package, this part meets CAMP requirement R223.

#### 3.3.6.8.9.9.3.2 LOCAL ENTITIES DESIGN

##### Packages:

The following table describes the packages local to this part:

Name	Type	Description
Degree_Math_Lib	package	Math library where functions called will have inputs and outputs of type Degrees; input and output values will be converted as necessary

#### 3.3.6.8.9.9.3.3 INPUT/OUTPUT

##### GENERIC PARAMETERS:

The following generic parameters were previously defined in this part's package specification:

##### Data types:

The following table describes the generic formal types required by this part:

Name	Type	Description
Degrees	floating point type	Data type describing units of angles
Sin_Cos_Ratio	floating point type	Data type describing output values from sine and cosine functions and input values to arcsine and arccosine functions
Tan_Ratio	floating point type	Data type describing output values from tangent function and input values to arctangent function

#### 3.3.6.8.9.9.3.4 LOCAL DATA

None.

## 3.3.6.8.9.9.3.5 PROCESS CONTROL

Not applicable.

## 3.3.6.8.9.9.3.6 PROCESSING

The following describes the processing performed by this part:

separate (Polynomials.System\_Functions)  
package body Degree\_Operations is

```
-- -----  
-- --instantiated package-  
-- -----  
  
package Degree_Math_Lib is new Math_Lib (Real => Degrees);  
package M_Lib renames Degree_Math_Lib;  
  
-- -----  
-- --renamed functions within Degree_Math_Lib  
-- -----  
  
function Ada_Sin      (Input : Degrees)  
return Degrees renames M_Lib.SinD;  
function Ada_Cos      (Input : Degrees)  
return Degrees renames M_Lib.CosD;  
function Ada_Tan      (Input : Degrees)  
return Degrees renames M_Lib.TanD;  
function Ada_Arcsin   (Input : Degrees)  
return Degrees renames M_Lib.AsinD;  
function Ada_Arccos   (Input : Degrees)  
return Degrees renames M_Lib.AcosD;  
function Ada_Arctan   (Input : Degrees)  
return Degrees renames M_Lib.AtanD;  
  
end Degree_Operations;
```

## 3.3.6.8.9.9.3.7 UTILIZATION OF OTHER ELEMENTS

None.

## 3.3.6.8.9.9.3.8 LIMITATIONS

None.

## 3.3.6.8.9.9.3.9 LLCSC DESIGN

None.

## 3.3.6.8.9.9.3.10 UNIT DESIGN

## 3.3.6.8.9.9.3.10.1 SIN UNIT DESIGN (CATALOG #P786-0)

This functions returns the sine of an angle with units of degrees.

## 3.3.6.8.9.9.3.10.1.1 REQUIREMENTS ALLOCATION

See top header.

## 3.3.6.8.9.9.3.10.1.2 LOCAL ENTITIES DESIGN

None.

## 3.3.6.8.9.9.3.10.1.3 INPUT/OUTPUT

## FORMAL PARAMETERS:

The following table describes this part's formal parameters:

Name	Type	Mode	Description
Input	Degrees	In	Angle for which a sine is desired

## 3.3.6.8.9.9.3.10.1.4 LOCAL DATA

None.

## 3.3.6.8.9.9.3.10.1.5 PROCESS CONTROL

Not applicable.

## 3.3.6.8.9.9.3.10.1.6 PROCESSING

The following describes the processing performed by this part:

```
function Sin (Input : Degrees) return Sin_Cos_Ratio is
```

```
begin
```

```
    return Sin_Cos_Ratio(Ada_Sin(input));
```

```
exception
```

```
    when M_Lib.R0prand => raise Invalid_Operand;
```

```
    when M_Lib.FloUndMat => raise Underflow;
```

```
end Sin;
```

## 3.3.6.8.9.9.3.10.1.7 UTILIZATION OF OTHER ELEMENTS

## UTILIZATION OF ANCESTRAL ELEMENTS:

The following tables describe the elements used by this part but defined in one or more ancestral units:

## Data types:

The following table summarizes the types required by this part and defined as generic parameters for the package specification of Degree\_Operations:

Name	Type	Description
Degrees	floating point type	Data type describing units of angles
Sin_Cos_Ratio	floating point type	Data type describing output values from sine and cosine functions and input values to arcsine and arccosine functions

## Exceptions:

The following table summarizes the exceptions required by this part and defined in the package specification of System\_Functions:

Name	Description
Invalid_Operand	The input value is in an improper format not accepted by the operating system
Underflow	A floating point underflow was encountered during the calculations

## Subprograms and task entries:

The following table summarizes the subroutines and task entries required by this part and defined in the package body of Degree\_Operations:

Name	Type	Description
Ada_Sin	function	Sine function handling units of degrees

## 3.3.6.8.9.9.3.10.1.8 LIMITATIONS

The following table describes the exceptions raised by this part:

Name	When/Why Raised
Invalid_Operand	Raised if the format of the input is invalid and not accepted by the operating system
Underflow	Raised if a floating point underflow error occurs during computation

### 3.3.6.8.9.9.3.10.2 COS UNIT DESIGN (CATALOG #P787-0)

This function returns the cosine of an angle with units of degrees.

#### 3.3.6.8.9.9.3.10.2.1 REQUIREMENTS ALLOCATION

See top header.

#### 3.3.6.8.9.9.3.10.2.2 LOCAL ENTITIES DESIGN

None.

#### 3.3.6.8.9.9.3.10.2.3 INPUT/OUTPUT

##### FORMAL PARAMETERS:

The following table describes this part's formal parameters:

Name	Type	Mode	Description
Input	Degrees	In	Angle for which a cosine is desired

#### 3.3.6.8.9.9.3.10.2.4 LOCAL DATA

None.

#### 3.3.6.8.9.9.3.10.2.5 PROCESS CONTROL

Not applicable.

#### 3.3.6.8.9.9.3.10.2.6 PROCESSING

The following describes the processing performed by this part:

```
function Cos (Input : Degrees) return Sin_Cos_Ratio is
```

```
begin
```

```
  return Sin_Cos_Ratio(Ada_Cos(input));
```



exception

```
when M_Lib.R0prand => raise Invalid_Operand;
when M_Lib.FloUndMat => raise Underflow;
```

end Cos;

### 3.3.6.8.9.9.3.10.2.7 UTILIZATION OF OTHER ELEMENTS

#### UTILIZATION OF ANCESTRAL ELEMENTS:

The following tables describe the elements used by this part but defined in one or more ancestral units:

#### Data types:

The following table summarizes the types required by this part and defined as generic parameters for the package specification of Degree\_Operations:

Name	Type	Description
Degrees	floating point type	Data type describing units of angles
Sin_Cos_Ratio	floating point type	Data type describing output values from sine and cosine functions and input values to arcsine and arccosine functions

#### Exceptions:

The following table summarizes the exceptions required by this part and defined in the package specification of System\_Functions:

Name	Description
Invalid_Operand	The input value is in an improper format not accepted by the operating system
Underflow	A floating point math underflow error has occurred

#### Subprograms and task entries:

The following table summarizes the subroutines and task entries required by this part and defined in the package body of Degree\_Operations:

Name	Type	Description
Ada_Cos	function	Cosine function handling units of degrees

## 3.3.6.8.9.9.3.10.2.8 LIMITATIONS

The following table describes the exceptions raised by this part:

Name	When/Why Raised
Invalid_Operand	Raised if the input value has an improper format which is not accepted by the operating system
Underflow	Raised if a floating point math underflow error occurs during computation

## 3.3.6.8.9.9.3.10.3 TAN UNIT DESIGN (CATALOG #P788-0)

This function returns the tangent of an angle with units of degrees.

## 3.3.6.8.9.9.3.10.3.1 REQUIREMENTS ALLOCATION

See top header.

## 3.3.6.8.9.9.3.10.3.2 LOCAL ENTITIES DESIGN

None.

## 3.3.6.8.9.9.3.10.3.3 INPUT/OUTPUT

## FORMAL PARAMETERS:

The following table describes this part's formal parameters:

Name	Type	Mode	Description
Input	Degrees	In	Angle for which a tangent is desired

## 3.3.6.8.9.9.3.10.3.4 LOCAL DATA

None.

## 3.3.6.8.9.9.3.10.3.5 PROCESS CONTROL

Not applicable.

## 3.3.6.8.9.9.3.10.3.6 PROCESSING

The following describes the processing performed by this part:

function Tan (Input : Degrees) return Tan\_Ratio is

```

begin
    return Tan_Ratio(Ada_Tan(Input));

exception

    when M_Lib.R0prand => raise Invalid_Operand;
    when M_Lib.FloOveMat => raise Overflow;

end Tan;

```

### 3.3.6.8.9.9.3.10.3.7 UTILIZATION OF OTHER ELEMENTS

#### UTILIZATION OF ANCESTRAL ELEMENTS:

The following tables describe the elements used by this part but defined in one or more ancestral units:

#### Data types:

The following table summarizes the types required by this part and defined as generic parameters for the package specification of Degree\_Operations:

Name	Type	Description
Degrees	floating point type	Data type describing units of angles
Tan_Ratio	floating point type	Data type describing output values from tangent function and input values to arctangent function

#### Exceptions:

The following table summarizes the exceptions required by this part and defined in the package specification of System\_Functions:

Name	Description
Invalid_Operand	The input value is in an improper format not accepted by the operating system
Overflow	A floating point math overflow error has occurred

#### Subprograms and task entries:

The following table summarizes the subroutines and task entries required by this part and defined in the package body of Degree\_Operations:

Name	Type	Description
Ada_Tan	function	Tangent function handling units of degrees

#### 3.3.6.8.9.9.3.10.3.8 LIMITATIONS

The following table describes the exceptions raised by this part:

Name	When/Why Raised
Invalid_Operand	Raised if the input value has an improper format which is not accepted by the operating system
Overflow	Raised if a floating point overflow error is encountered during computations

#### 3.3.6.8.9.9.3.10.4 ARCSIN UNIT DESIGN (CATALOG #P789-0)

This function returns the Arcsin, in units of Degrees, of an input value. The input value must not be greater than 1.0 or less than -1.0.

##### 3.3.6.8.9.9.3.10.4.1 REQUIREMENTS ALLOCATION

See top header.

##### 3.3.6.8.9.9.3.10.4.2 LOCAL ENTITIES DESIGN

None.

##### 3.3.6.8.9.9.3.10.4.3 INPUT/OUTPUT

###### FORMAL PARAMETERS:

The following table describes this part's formal parameters:

Name	Type	Mode	Description
Input	Sin_Cos_Ratio	In	Value which an arcsine is desired

##### 3.3.6.8.9.9.3.10.4.4 LOCAL DATA

None.

## 3.3.6.8.9.9.3.10.4.5 PROCESS CONTROL

Not applicable.

## 3.3.6.8.9.9.3.10.4.6 PROCESSING

The following describes the processing performed by this part:

```
function Arcsin (Input : Sin_Cos_Ratio) return Degrees is
begin
    return Ada_Arcsin(Degrees(Input));
exception
    when M_Lib.ROperand => raise Invalid_Operand;
    when M_Lib.InvArgMat => raise Invalid_Argument;
end Arcsin;
```

## 3.3.6.8.9.9.3.10.4.7 UTILIZATION OF OTHER ELEMENTS

## UTILIZATION OF ANCESTRAL ELEMENTS:

The following tables describe the elements used by this part but defined in one or more ancestral units:

## Data types:

The following table summarizes the types required by this part and defined as generic parameters for the package specification of Degree\_Operations:

Name	Type	Description
Degrees	floating point type	Data type describing units of angles
Sin_Cos_Ratio	floating point type	Data type describing output values from sine and cosine functions and input values to arcsine and arccosine functions

## Exceptions:

The following table summarizes the exceptions required by this part and defined in the package specification of System\_Functions:

Name	Description
Invalid_Operand	The input value is in an improper format not accepted by the operating system
Invalid_Argument	The input value is an a range unacceptable to the function being called

#### Subprograms and task entries:

The following table summarizes the subroutines and task entries required by this part and defined in the package body of Degree\_Operations:

Name	Type	Description
Ada_Arcsin	function	Arcsine function handling units of degrees

#### 3.3.6.8.9.9.9.3.10.4.8 LIMITATIONS

The following table describes the exceptions raised by this part:

Name	When/Why Raised
Invalid_Operand	Raised if the input value is in an improper format that is not accepted by the operating system
Invalid_Argument	Raised if the absolute value of the input greater than 1.0

#### 3.3.6.8.9.9.9.3.10.5 ARCCOS UNIT DESIGN (CATALOG #P790-0)

This function returns the Arccos, in units of Degrees, of an input value. The absolute value of the input must not be greater than 1.0.

##### 3.3.6.8.9.9.9.3.10.5.1 REQUIREMENTS ALLOCATION

See top header.

##### 3.3.6.8.9.9.9.3.10.5.2 LOCAL ENTITIES DESIGN

None.

##### 3.3.6.8.9.9.9.3.10.5.3 INPUT/OUTPUT

FORMAL PARAMETERS:

The following table describes this part's formal parameters:

Name	Type	Mode	Description
Input	Sin_Cos_Ratio	In	Value for which an arccosine is desired

#### 3.3.6.8.9.9.3.10.5.4 LOCAL DATA

None.

#### 3.3.6.8.9.9.3.10.5.5 PROCESS CONTROL

Not applicable.

#### 3.3.6.8.9.9.3.10.5.6 PROCESSING

The following describes the processing performed by this part:

```
function Arccos (Input : Sin_Cos_Ratio) return Degrees is
```

```
begin
```

```
    return Ada_Arccos(Degrees(input));
```

```
exception
```

```
    when M_Lib.R0prand => raise Invalid_Operand;
```

```
    when M_Lib.InvArgMat => raise Invalid_Argument;
```

```
end Arccos;
```

#### 3.3.6.8.9.9.3.10.5.7 UTILIZATION OF OTHER ELEMENTS

##### UTILIZATION OF ANCESTRAL ELEMENTS:

The following tables describe the elements used by this part but defined in one or more ancestral units:

Data types:

The following table summarizes the types required by this part and defined as generic parameters for the package specification of Degree\_Operations:

Name	Type	Description
Degrees	floating point type	Data type describing units of angles
Sin_Cos_Ratio	floating point type	Data type describing output values from sine and cosine functions and input values to arcsine and arccosine functions

#### Exceptions:

The following table summarizes the exceptions required by this part and defined in the package specification of System\_Functions:

Name	Description
Invalid_Operand	The input value is in an improper format not accepted by the operating system
Invalid_Argument	The input value is an a range unacceptable to the function being called

#### Subprograms and task entries:

The following table summarizes the subroutines and task entries required by this part and defined in the package body of Degree\_Operations:

Name	Type	Description
Ada_Arccos	function	Arccosine function handling units of degrees

### 3.3.6.2.9.9.9.3.10.5.8 LIMITATIONS

The following table describes the exceptions raised by this part:

Name	When/Why Raised
Invalid_Operand	Raised if the input value is in an improper format that is not accepted by the operating system
Invalid_Argument	Raised if the absolute value of the input is greater than 1.0

### 3.3.6.8.9.9.9.3.10.6 ARCTAN UNIT DESIGN (CATALOG #P791-0)

This function returns the Arctangent, in units of Degrees, of an input value.



## 3.3.6.8.9.9.3.10.6.1 REQUIREMENTS ALLOCATION

See top header.

## 3.3.6.8.9.9.3.10.6.2 LOCAL ENTITIES DESIGN

None.

## 3.3.6.8.9.9.3.10.6.3 INPUT/OUTPUT

## FORMAL PARAMETERS:

The following table describes this part's formal parameters:

Name	Type	Mode	Description
Input	Tan_Ratio	In	Value which an arctangent is desired

## 3.3.6.8.9.9.3.10.6.4 LOCAL DATA

None.

## 3.3.6.8.9.9.3.10.6.5 PROCESS CONTROL

Not applicable.

## 3.3.6.8.9.9.3.10.6.6 PROCESSING

The following describes the processing performed by this part:

```
function Arctan (Input : Tan_Ratio) return Degrees is
```

```
begin
```

```
    return Ada_Arctan(Degrees(input));
```

```
exception
```

```
    when M_Lib.R0prand => raise Invalid_Operand;
```

```
end Arctan;
```

## 3.3.6.8.9.9.3.10.6.7 UTILIZATION OF OTHER ELEMENTS

## UTILIZATION OF ANCESTRAL ELEMENTS:

The following tables describe the elements used by this part but defined in one or more ancestral units:

**Data types:**

The following table summarizes the types required by this part and defined as generic parameters for the package specification of Degree\_Operations:

Name	Type	Description
Degrees	floating point type	Data type describing units of angles
Tan_Ratio	floating point type	Data type describing output values from tangent function and input values to arctangent function

**Exceptions:**

The following table summarizes the exceptions required by this part and defined in the package specification of System\_Functions:

Name	Description
Invalid_Operand	The input value is in an improper format not accepted by the operating system

**Subprograms and task entries:**

The following table summarizes the subroutines and task entries required by this part and defined in the package body of Degree\_Operations:

Name	Type	Description
Ada_Arctan	function	Arctangent function handling units of degrees

**3.3.6.8.9.9.3.10.6.8 LIMITATIONS**

The following table describes the exceptions raised by this part:

Name	When/Why Raised
Invalid_Operand	Raised if the input value is in an improper format which is not accepted by the operating system

**3.3.6.8.9.9.4 SQUARE ROOT PACKAGE DESIGN (CATALOG #P792-0)**

This package contains the function necessary to calculate the square root of an input value.

The decomposition for this part is the same as that shown in the Top-Level Design Document.

#### 3.3.6.8.9.9.4.1 REQUIREMENTS ALLOCATION

Together with the other parts in the System\_Functions package, this part meets CAMP requirement R223.

#### 3.3.6.8.9.9.4.2 LOCAL ENTITIES DESIGN

Packages:

The following table describes the packages maintained by this part:

Name	Type	Description
New_Math_Lib	package	Math library where functions called will have inputs and outputs of type Inputs; output values will be converted as required

#### 3.3.6.8.9.9.4.3 INPUT/OUTPUT

GENERIC PARAMETERS:

The following generic parameters were previously defined at the package specification level of this part:

Data types:

The following table summarizes the generic formal types required by this part:

Name	Type	Description
Inputs	floating point type	Data type of input values
Outputs	floating	Data type of output values

#### 3.3.6.8.9.9.4.4 LOCAL DATA

None.

#### 3.3.6.8.9.9.4.5 PROCESS CONTROL

Not applicable.

## 3.3.6.8.9.9.4.6 PROCESSING

The following describes the processing performed by this part:

separate (Polynomials.System\_Functions)  
package body Square\_Root is

-- -----  
-- --instantiated package--  
-- -----

package New\_Math\_Lib is new Math\_Lib (Real => Inputs);

package M\_Lib renames New\_Math\_Lib;

-- -----  
-- --functions used in this package--  
-- -----

function Ada\_Sqrt (Input : Inputs) return Inputs renames M\_Lib.Sqrt;  
end Square\_Root;

## 3.3.6.8.9.9.4.7 UTILIZATION OF OTHER ELEMENTS

None.

## 3.3.6.8.9.9.4.8 LIMITATIONS

None.

## 3.3.6.8.9.9.4.9 LLCSC DESIGN

None.

## 3.3.6.8.9.9.4.10 UNIT DESIGN

## 3.3.6.8.9.9.4.10.1 SQRT UNIT DESIGN

This function returns the square root of an input value. The input value must be greater than or equal to 0.0.

## 3.3.6.8.9.9.4.10.1.1 REQUIREMENTS ALLOCATION

Together with the other parts in the System\_Functions package, this part meets CAMP required R223.

## 3.3.6.8.9.9.9.4.10.1.2 LOCAL ENTITIES DESIGN

None.

## 3.3.6.8.9.9.9.4.10.1.3 INPUT/OUTPUT

## FORMAL PARAMETERS:

The following table describes this part's formal parameters:

Name	Type	Mode	Description
Input	Inputs	In	Value for which a square root is desired

## 3.3.6.8.9.9.9.4.10.1.4 LOCAL DATA

None.

## 3.3.6.8.9.9.9.4.10.1.5 PROCESS CONTROL

Not applicable.

## 3.3.6.8.9.9.9.4.10.1.6 PROCESSING

The following describes the processing performed by this part:

```

function SqRt (Input : Inputs) return Outputs is
begin
    return Outputs(Ada_Sqrt(input));
exception
    when M_Lib.ROprand => raise Invalid_Operand;
    when M_Lib.SquRooNeg => raise Square_Root_Negative;
end SqRt;
```

## 3.3.6.8.9.9.9.4.10.1.7 UTILIZATION OF OTHER ELEMENTS

## UTILIZATION OF ANCESTRAL ELEMENTS:

The following tables describe the elements used by this part but defined in one or more ancestral units:

Data types:

The following table summarizes the types required by this part and defined as generic parameters to the Square\_Root package:

Name	Type	Description
Inputs	floating point type	Data type of input values
Outputs	floating	Data type of output values

#### Exceptions:

The following table summarizes the exceptions required by this part and defined in the package specification of System\_Functions:

Name	Description
Invalid_Operand	The input value is in an improper format not accepted by the operating system
Square_Root_Negative	An attempt was made to take the square root of a negative number

#### Subprograms and task entries:

The following table summarizes the subroutines and task entries required by this part and defined in the package body of Square\_Root:

Name	Type	Description
Ada_Sqrt	function	Square root function

#### 3.3.6.8.9.9.9.4.10.1.8 LIMITATIONS

The following table describes the exceptions raised by this part:

Name	When/Why Raised
Invalid_Operand	Raised if the input value has an invalid format which is not accepted by the operating system
Square_Root_Negative	Raised if an attempt is made to take the square root of a negative value

#### 3.3.6.8.9.9.9.5 BASE\_10\_LOGARITHM PACKAGE DESIGN (CATALOG #P793-0)

This package contains the functions necessary to calculate the base 10 logarithm of an input value.

The decomposition for this part is the same as that shown in the Top-Level Design Document.

#### 3.3.6.8.9.9.5.1 REQUIREMENTS ALLOCATION

Together with the other parts in the System\_Functions package, this part meets CAMP requirement R223.

#### 3.3.6.8.9.9.5.2 LOCAL ENTITIES DESIGN

None.

#### 3.3.6.8.9.9.5.3 INPUT/OUTPUT

##### GENERIC PARAMETERS:

The following generic parameters were previously defined in this part's package specification:

Data types:

The following table summarizes the generic formal types required by this part:

Name	Type	Description
Inputs	floating point type	Data type of input values
Outputs	floating	Data type of output values

#### 3.3.6.8.9.9.5.4 LOCAL DATA

None.

#### 3.3.6.8.9.9.5.5 PROCESS CONTROL

Not applicable.

#### 3.3.6.8.9.9.5.6 PROCESSING

The following describes the processing performed by this part:

separate (Polynomials.System\_Functions)  
package body Base\_10\_Logarithm is

```

-----
-- --instantiated package--
-----

```

```
package New_Math_Lib is new Math_Lib (Real => Inputs);
```

```
package M_Lib renames New_Math_Lib;
```

```
-- -----  
-- --functions used in this package--  
-- -----
```

```
function Ada_Log10 (Input : Inputs) return Inputs renames M_Lib.Log10;  
end Base_10_Logarithm;
```

### 3.3.6.8.9.9.5.7 UTILIZATION OF OTHER ELEMENTS

None.

### 3.3.6.8.9.9.5.8 LIMITATIONS

None.

### 3.3.6.8.9.9.5.9 LLCSC DESIGN

None.

### 3.3.6.8.9.9.5.10 UNIT DESIGN

#### 3.3.6.8.9.9.5.10.1 LOG\_10 UNIT DESIGN

This function calculates the base 10 logarithm of an input value. The input value must be greater than 0.0.

#### 3.3.6.8.9.9.5.10.1.1 REQUIREMENTS ALLOCATION

Together with the other parts in the System\_Functions package, this parts meets CAMP requirement R223.

#### 3.3.6.8.9.9.5.10.1.2 LOCAL ENTITIES DESIGN

None.

#### 3.3.6.8.9.9.5.10.1.3 INPUT/OUTPUT

##### FORMAL PARAMETERS:

The following table describes this part's formal parameters:

Name	Type	Mode	Description
Input	Inputs	In	Value for which a base 10 log is desired



## 3.3.6.8.9.9.5.10.1.4 LOCAL DATA

None.

## 3.3.6.8.9.9.5.10.1.5 PROCESS CONTROL

Not applicable.

## 3.3.6.8.9.9.5.10.1.6 PROCESSING

The following describes the processing performed by this part:

```
function Log_10 (Input : Inputs) return Outputs is
begin
    return Outputs(Ada_Log10(input));
exception
    when M_Lib.Roprاند => raise Invalid_Operand;
    when M_Lib.LogZerNeg => raise Log_Zero_Negative;
end Log_10;
```

## 3.3.6.8.9.9.5.10.1.7 UTILIZATION OF OTHER ELEMENTS

## UTILIZATION OF ANCESTRAL ELEMENTS:

The following tables describe the elements used by this part but defined in one or more ancestral units:

## Data types:

The following table summarizes the types required by this part and defined as generic parameters to the package specification of Base\_10\_Logarithm:

Name	Type	Description
Inputs	floating point type	Data type of input values
Outputs	floating	Data type of output values

## Exceptions:

The following table summarizes the exceptions required by this part and defined in the package specification of System\_Functions:

Name	Description
Invalid_Operand	The input value is in an improper format not accepted by the operating system
Log_Zero_Negative	An attempt was made to take a log of a zero or negative value value

#### Subprograms and task entries:

The following table summarizes the subroutines and task entries required by this part and defined in the package body of Base\_10\_Logarithm:

Name	Type	Description
Ada_Log10	Function	Calculates the base 10 logarithm of a value

#### 3.3.6.8.9.9.5.10.1.8 LIMITATIONS

The following table describes the exceptions raised by this part:

Name	When/Why Raised
Invalid_Operand	Raised if the format of input value is invalid and not accepted by the operating system
Log_Zero_Negative	Raised if an attempt is made to take the log of a zero or negative value

#### 3.3.6.8.9.9.6 BASE\_N\_LOGARITHM PACKAGE DESIGN (CATALOG #P794-0)

This package contains the functions necessary to calculate the base n logarithm of an input value.

The decomposition for this part is the same as that shown in the Top-Level Design Document.

##### 3.3.6.8.9.9.6.1 REQUIREMENTS ALLOCATION

Together with the other parts in the System\_Functions package, this part meets CAMP requirement R223.

##### 3.3.6.8.9.9.6.2 LOCAL ENTITIES DESIGN

#### Subprograms:

This package contains a sequence of statements at the end of the package body which are executed when this package is elaborated. This code initializes the object Log10\_of\_Base\_N.

## Packages:

The following table describes the packages contained in this part:

Name	Type	Description
New_Math_Lib	package	Math library where functions called will have inputs and outputs of type Inputs; output values will be converted as required

## 3.3.6.8.9.9.6.3 INPUT/OUTPUT

## GENERIC PARAMETERS:

The following generic parameters were previously described in the this part's package specification:

## Data types:

The following table summarizes the generic formal types required by this part:

Name	Type	Description
Inputs	floating point type	Data type of input values
Outputs	floating point type	Data type of output values

## Data objects:

The following table summarizes the generic formal objects required by this part:

Name	Type	Value	Description
Base_N	POSITIVE	N/A	Determines the root of the logarithm

## Subprograms:

The following table summarizes the generic formal subroutines (operators) required by this part:

Name	Left Input Type	Right Input Type	Result Type
"*"	Outputs	Outputs	Outputs
"/"	Inputs	Inputs	Outputs

## 3.3.6.8.9.9.9.6.4 LOCAL DATA

Data objects:

The following describes the local data maintained by this part:

Name	Type	Description
One_Over_Log10_of_Base_N	Outputs	The inverse value of the log base 10 of the input value Base_N

## 3.3.6.8.9.9.9.6.5 PROCESS CONTROL

Not applicable.

## 3.3.6.8.9.9.9.6.6 PROCESSING

The following describes the processing performed by this part:

separate (Polynomials.System\_Functions)  
package body Base\_N\_Logarithm is

```
-- -----
-- --instantiated package-
-- -----
```

```
package New_Math_Lib is new Math_Lib (Real => Inputs);
package M_Lib renames New_Math_Lib;
```

```
-- -----
-- --local variables-
-- -----
```

```
One_Over_Log10_of_Base_N : Inputs;
```

```
-- -----
-- --functions used in this package-
-- -----
```

```
function Ada_Log10 (Input : Inputs) return Inputs renames M_Lib.Log10;
```

```
-- -----
-- --begin package body Base_N_Logarithm
-- -----
```

```
begin
```

```
One_Over_Log10_of_Base_N := 1.0 / Ada_Log10(Inputs(base_n));
```

```
exception
```

```

when M_Lib.R0prand => raise Invalid_Operand;
end Base_N_Logarithm;

```

### 3.3.6.8.9.9.6.7 UTILIZATION OF OTHER ELEMENTS

None.

### 3.3.6.8.9.9.6.8 LIMITATIONS

The following table describes the exceptions raised by this part:

Name	When/Why Raised
Invalid_Operand	Raised if the format of the value of Base_N is invalid and not accepted by the operating system

### 3.3.6.8.9.9.6.9 LLCSC DESIGN

None.

### 3.3.6.8.9.9.6.10 UNIT DESIGN

#### 3.3.6.8.9.9.6.10.1 LOG\_N UNIT DESIGN

This function calculates the base n logarithm of an input value. It uses the following formula to do this:

$$\text{base } n \log (\text{input}) := \frac{\text{base } 10 \log (\text{input})}{\text{base } 10 \log (n)}$$

#### 3.3.6.8.9.9.6.10.1.1 REQUIREMENTS ALLOCATION

Together with the other parts in the System\_Functions package, this parts meets CAMP requirement R223.

#### 3.3.6.8.9.9.6.10.1.2 LOCAL ENTITIES DESIGN

None.

#### 3.3.6.8.9.9.6.10.1.3 INPUT/OUTPUT

#### FORMAL PARAMETERS:

The following table describes this part's formal parameters:

Name	Type	Mode	Description
Input	Inputs	In	Value for which a base n log is desired

## 3.3.6.8.9.9.6.10.1.4 LOCAL DATA

Data objects:

The following table describes the data objects maintained by this part:

Name	Type	Description
log10_of_input	Inputs	Base 10 logarithm of input value

## 3.3.6.8.9.9.6.10.1.5 PROCESS CONTROL

Not applicable.

## 3.3.6.8.9.9.6.10.1.6 PROCESSING

The following describes the processing performed by this part:

function Log\_N (Input : Inputs) return Outputs is

```
--      -----
--      --declaration section
--      -----
```

Log10\_of\_Input : Inputs;

```
--      -----
--      --begin function Log_N
--      -----
```

begin

```
Log10_of_Input := Ada_Log10(Input);
return log10_of_input * One_Over_Log10_of_Base_N;
```

exception

```
when M_Lib.R0prand => raise Invalid_Operand;
when M_Lib.LogZerNeg => raise Log_Zero_Negative;
```

end Log\_N;

## 3.3.6.8.9.9.6.10.1.7 UTILIZATION OF OTHER ELEMENTS

## UTILIZATION OF ANCESTRAL ELEMENTS:

The following tables describe the elements used by this part but defined in one or more ancestral units:

## Data types:

The following table summarizes the types required by this part and defined as generic parameters for the package specification Base\_N\_Logarithm:

Name	Type	Description
Inputs	floating point type	Data type of input values
Outputs	floating point type	Data type of output values

## Exceptions:

The following table summarizes the exceptions required by this part and defined in the package specification of System\_Functions:

Name	Description
Invalid_Operand	The input value is in an improper format not accepted by the operating system
Log_Zero_Negative	An attempt was made to take a log of a zero or negative value value

## Subprograms and task entries:

The following table summarizes the subroutines and task entries required by this part and defined in ancestral units:

Name	Type	Description
Ada_Log10	Function	Calculates the base 10 logarithm of a value

## 3.3.6.8.9.9.6.10.1.8 LIMITATIONS

The following table describes the exceptions raised by this part:

Name	When/Why Raised
Invalid_Operand	Raised if the format of the value of Base_N is invalid and not accepted by the operating system
Log_Zero_Negative	Raised if the value of Base_N is not greater than 0

## 3.3.6.8.9.9.10 UNIT DESIGN

None.



### 3.3.6.8.9.10 CONTINUED\_FRACTIONS PACKAGE DESIGN (CATALOG #P730-0)

This package contains generic functions providing Continued Fractions polynomial solutions for the tangent and arctangent functions. Provisions are made for the trigonometric functions to handle units of radians.

The decomposition for this part is the same as that shown in the Top-Level Design Document.

#### 3.3.6.8.9.10.1 REQUIREMENTS ALLOCATION

N/A

#### 3.3.6.8.9.10.2 LOCAL ENTITIES DESIGN

None.

#### 3.3.6.8.9.10.3 INPUT/OUTPUT

None.

#### 3.3.6.8.9.10.4 LOCAL DATA

None.

#### 3.3.6.8.9.10.5 PROCESS CONTROL

Not applicable.

#### 3.3.6.8.9.10.6 PROCESSING

The following describes the processing performed by this part:

separate (Polynomials)  
package body Continued\_Fractions is

    package body Continued\_Radian\_Operations is separate;  
end Continued\_Fractions;

#### 3.3.6.8.9.10.7 UTILIZATION OF OTHER ELEMENTS

None.

#### 3.3.6.8.9.10.8 LIMITATIONS

None.

## 3.3.6.8.9.10.9 LLCSC DESIGN

## 3.3.6.8.9.10.9.1 CONTINUED\_RADIAN\_OPERATIONS PACKAGE DESIGN (CATALOG #P731-0)

This package contains generic functions providing Continued Fractions polynomial solutions for the tangent and arctangent functions. Provisions are made for the trigonometric functions to handle units of radians.

The following table lists the catalog numbers for subunits contained in this part:

Name	Catalog #
Tan_R	P732-0
ArcTan_R	P733-0

The decomposition for this part is the same as that shown in the Top-Level Design Document.

## 3.3.6.8.9.10.9.1.1 REQUIREMENTS ALLOCATION

N/A

## 3.3.6.8.9.10.9.1.2 LOCAL ENTITIES DESIGN

None.

## 3.3.6.8.9.10.9.1.3 INPUT/OUTPUT

## GENERIC PARAMETERS:

Data types:

The following table describes the generic formal types required by this part:

Name	Type	Description
Radians	Floating Point	Angle expressed radians
Tan_Ratio	Floating Point	Value of computed tangent function

Data objects:

The following table describes the generic formal objects required by this part:

Name	Type	Description
Default_Term_Count	Positive	Number of terms in the calculation

## Subprograms:

The following table describes the generic formal subroutines required by this part:

Name	Type	Description
"*"	function	Overloaded operator to multiply radians * radians yielding a tan_ratio result.

## 3.3.6.8.9.10.9.1.4 LOCAL DATA

None.

## 3.3.6.8.9.10.9.1.5 PROCESS CONTROL

Not applicable.

## 3.3.6.8.9.10.9.1.6 PROCESSING

The following describes the processing performed by this part:

separate (Polynomials.Continued\_Fractions)  
package body Continued\_Radian\_Operations is

-- -- Tangent functions

```
function Tan_R (Input      : Radians;
                Term_Count : Positive := Default_Term_Count )
    return Tan_Ratio is
```

```
    Input_Squared : Tan_Ratio;
    Inter_Result  : Tan_Ratio;
    Mod_Term      : Integer;
    Result        : Tan_Ratio;
```

begin

```
    Mod_Term := 2 * Term_Count - 1;
    Input_Squared := Input * Input;
    Inter_Result := Input_Squared;
    Divide:
```

loop

```
        Inter_Result := Input_Squared / (Tan_Ratio(Mod_Term) - Inter_Result);
        Mod_Term := Mod_Term - 2;
        exit when Mod_Term <= 1;
```

end loop Divide;

```
    Result := Tan_Ratio(Input) / (1.0 - Inter_Result);
    return Result;
```

end Tan\_R;

-- -- Arctangent functions

```
function Arctan_R (Input      : Tan_Ratio;  
                  Term_Count : Positive := Default_Term_Count )  
    return Radians is
```

```
    Count      : Positive := Term_Count;  
    Input_Squared : Tan_Ratio;  
    Inter_Result : Tan_Ratio;  
    Mod_Term    : Integer;  
    Result      : Radians;
```

```
begin  
    Mod_Term := 2 * Term_Count - 1;  
    Input_Squared := Input * Input;  
    Inter_Result := Input_Squared;  
    Divide:  
        loop  
            Inter_Result := Input_Squared /  
                (Tan_Ratio(Mod_Term) +  
                 Tan_Ratio(Count * Count) *  
                 Inter_Result);  
            Count := Count - 1;  
            Mod_Term := Mod_Term - 2;  
            exit when Mod_Term <= 1;  
        end loop Divide;  
    Result := Radians(Input / (1.0 + Inter_Result));  
    return Result;  
end Arctan_R;
```

end Continued\_Radian\_Operations;

#### 3.3.6.8.9.10.9.1.7 UTILIZATION OF OTHER ELEMENTS

None.

#### 3.3.6.8.9.10.9.1.8 LIMITATIONS

None.

#### 3.3.6.8.9.10.9.1.9 LLCSC DESIGN

None.

#### 3.3.6.8.9.10.9.1.10 UNIT DESIGN

None.

#### 3.3.6.8.9.10.10 UNIT DESIGN

None.

### 3.3.6.8.9.11 CODY\_WAITE PACKAGE DESIGN (CATALOG #P880-0)

This packages contains generic functions providing Cody Waite polynomial solutions for a set of trigonometric functions. Provisions are made for the trigonometric functions to handle units of radians or degrees.

The decomposition for this part is the same as that shown in the Top-Level Design Document.

#### 3.3.6.8.9.11.1 REQUIREMENTS ALLOCATION

This part meets CAMP requirement R222.

#### 3.3.6.8.9.11.2 LOCAL ENTITIES DESIGN

None.

#### 3.3.6.8.9.11.3 INPUT/OUTPUT

None.

#### 3.3.6.8.9.11.4 LOCAL DATA

None.

#### 3.3.6.8.9.11.5 PROCESS CONTROL

Not applicable.

#### 3.3.6.8.9.11.6 PROCESSING

The following describes the processing performed by this part:

separate (Polynomials)  
package body Cody\_Waite is

    package body Cody\_Natural\_Log is separate;

    package body Cody\_Log\_Base\_N is separate;

end Cody\_Waite;

#### 3.3.6.8.9.11.7 UTILIZATION OF OTHER ELEMENTS

None.

## 3.3.6.8.9.11.8 LIMITATIONS

None.

## 3.3.6.8.9.11.9 LLCSC DESIGN

## 3.3.6.8.9.11.9.1 CODY\_NATURAL\_LOG PACKAGE DESIGN (CATALOG #P881-0)

This package contains a generic package providing Cody Waite polynomial solutions for the natural logarithm function. Provisions are made for the natural log function to handle units of real. Outputs are also of type real.

The following table lists the catalog numbers for subunits contained in this part:

Name	Catalog _#
Nat_Log	P882-0

The decomposition for this part is the same as that shown in the Top-Level Design Document.

## 3.3.6.8.9.11.9.1.1 REQUIREMENTS ALLOCATION

N/A

## 3.3.6.8.9.11.9.1.2 LOCAL ENTITIES DESIGN

None.

## 3.3.6.8.9.11.9.1.3 INPUT/OUTPUT

## GENERIC PARAMETERS:

## Data types:

The following table describes the generic formal types required by the package:

Name	Type	Description
Inputs	Floating point	Floating point Input to natural log function.
Outputs	Floating point	Floating point Output of natural log function.

## FORMAL PARAMETERS:

The following table describes the formal parameters for the functions contained in this part:

Function	Name	Type	Description
Nat_Log	Input	Inputs	Input for natural log function

#### 3.3.6.8.9.11.9.1.4 LOCAL DATA

Data objects:

The following table describes the data objects maintained by this part:

Name	Type	Value	Description
C0	constant	0.70710 6781	Square root of 0.5
C1	constant	8 #0.543 #	octal constant
C2	constant	-0.21219 4440e-3	calculation constant
A0	constant	- 64.12494 34	used in R function
A1	constant	16.38394 36	used in R function
A2	constant	- 0.78956 1129	used in R function
B0	constant	- 769.49932 1	used in R function
B1	constant	312.03222 1	used in R function
B2	constant	- 35.66797 77	used in R function
B3	constant	1.0	used in R function

#### 3.3.6.8.9.11.9.1.5 PROCESS CONTROL

Not applicable.

#### 3.3.6.8.9.11.9.1.6 PROCESSING

The following describes the processing performed by this part:

separate (Polynomials.Cody\_Waite)  
package body Cody\_Natural\_Log is

```

C0 : constant Inputs := 0.70710 67811_86547_52440; -- Sqrt(0.5)
C1 : constant Inputs := 8 #0.543 #;
C2 : constant Inputs := - 0.00021_21944_40054_69058_2767;

```

-- --used in R function

```

A0 : constant Inputs := - 64.12494 34237_45581_147;
A1 : constant Inputs := 16.38394 35630_21534_222;
A2 : constant Inputs := - 0.78956 11288_74912_57267;
B0 : constant Inputs := - 769.49932 10849_48797_77;
B1 : constant Inputs := 312.03222 09192_45328_44;
B2 : constant Inputs := - 35.66797 77390_34646_171;
B3 : constant Inputs := 1.0000_00000_00000_0000;

```

function Nat\_Log (Input : Inputs) return Outputs is

```

F           : Inputs;
Inter_Result : Inputs;
N           : INTEGER;
Result      : Outputs;
Sign        : Inputs;
XN          : Inputs;
Y           : Inputs;
Z           : Inputs;
Zden        : Inputs;
Znum        : Inputs;

```

function R( Z : Inputs ) return Inputs is

```

W : Inputs := Z * Z;

```

begin

```

return Z + Z * W * (A0 + (A1 + A2 * W) * W) /
      (B0 + (B1 + (B2 + W) * W) * W);

```

end R;

```

procedure Defloat( Input      : Inputs;
                   Sign       : out Inputs;
                   Mantissa    : out Inputs;
                   Exponent    : out INTEGER) is

```

```

X_Norm : Inputs := Input;
N       : INTEGER := 0;

```

begin

```

Sign := 1.0;

```

```

if X_Norm = 0.0 then

```

```

    Exponent := 0;

```

```

    Mantissa := 0.0;

```

```

    return;

```

```

elsif X_Norm < 0.0 then

```

```

    X_Norm := - X_Norm;

```

```

    Sign := -1.0;

```

```

end if;

```

```

if X_Norm >= 1.0 then      -- reduce to 0.5 .. 1.0

```

```

    Coarse1:

```

```

        while X_Norm >= 1024.0 loop    -- coarse reduction

```

```

            N := N + 10;

```

```

            X_Norm := X_Norm * 0.00097_65625;  -- exact on binary machine

```

```

        end Loop Coarse1;

```

```

    Fine1:

```

```

        while X_Norm >= 1.0 loop      -- fine reduction

```

```

            N := N + 1;

```

```

            X_Norm := X_Norm * 0.5;    -- exact on binary machine

```

```

        end Loop Fine1;

```

```

else

```

```

    Coarse2:

```

```

        while X_Norm < 0.00097_65625 loop  -- coarse reduction

```

```

            N := N - 10;

```

```

            X_Norm := X_Norm * 1024.0;    -- exact on binary machine

```

```

        end Loop Coarse2;

```



```

        Fine2:
            while X_Norm < 0.5 loop          -- fine reduction
                N := N - 1;
                X_Norm := X_Norm * 2.0;      -- exact on binary machine
            end loop Fine2;
        end if;
        Exponent := N;
        Mantissa := X_Norm;
    end Defloat;

begin
    Defloat( Input, Sign, F, N );
    Znum := F - 0.5;
    if F > C0 then
        Znum := Znum - 0.5;
        Zden := F * 0.5 + 0.5;
    else
        N := N - 1;
        Zden := Znum * 0.5 + 0.5;
    end if;
    Z := Znum / Zden;
    if N = 0 then
        Inter_Result := R( Z );
    else
        Xn := Inputs(N);
        Inter_Result := (Xn * C2 + R( Z )) + Xn * C1;
    end if;
    Result := Outputs(Inter_Result);
    return Result;
end Nat_Log;

end Cody_Natural_Log;

```

### 3.3.6.8.9.11.9.1.7 UTILIZATION OF OTHER ELEMENTS

None.

### 3.3.6.8.9.11.9.1.8 LIMITATIONS

None.

### 3.3.6.8.9.11.9.1.9 LLCSC DESIGN

None.

### 3.3.6.8.9.11.9.1.10 UNIT DESIGN

None.

## 3.3.6.8.9.11.9.2 CODY\_LOG\_BASE\_N PACKAGE DESIGN (CATALOG #P883-0)

This package contains generic functions providing Cody Waite polynomial solutions for the log function for base N.

The following table lists the catalog numbers for subunits contained in this part:

Name	Catalog _#
Log_Base_N	P884-0

The decomposition for this part is the same as that shown in the Top-Level Design Document.

## 3.3.6.8.9.11.9.2.1 REQUIREMENTS ALLOCATION

None.

## 3.3.6.8.9.11.9.2.2 LOCAL ENTITIES DESIGN

None.

## 3.3.6.8.9.11.9.2.3 INPUT/OUTPUT

## GENERIC PARAMETERS:

Data types:

The following table describes the generic formal types required by this part:

Name	Type	Description
Inputs	Floating point	Floating point input to the function
Outputs	Floating point	Floating point output to the function

Data objects:

The following table describes the generic formal objects required by this part:

Name	Type	Value	Description
Base_N	Positive	default = 10	Base to operate in

## FORMAL PARAMETERS:

The following table describes the formal parameters for the functions contained in this part:

Function	Name	Type	Description
Log_Base_N	Input	Floating	Input upon which to apply the function

#### 3.3.6.8.9.11.9.2.4 LOCAL DATA

Data objects:

The following table describes the data objects maintained by this part:

Name	Type	Value	Description
Local_Natural_Log	Instantiated package	N/A	Natural log package used in calculating log base n

#### 3.3.6.8.9.11.9.2.5 PROCESS CONTROL

Not applicable.

#### 3.3.6.8.9.11.9.2.6 PROCESSING

The following describes the processing performed by this part:

separate (Polynomials.Cody\_Waite)  
package body Cody\_Log\_Base\_N is

```
package Local_Natural_Log is new Cody_Natural_Log( Inputs => Inputs,
                                                    Outputs => Outputs);
```

```
package body Log_Base_N is
```

```
One_Over_Base_Log : constant Outputs := 1.0 /
    Local_Natural_Log.Nat_Log( Inputs(Base_N) );
```

```
function Log_N ( Input : Inputs ) return Outputs is
begin
    return Local_Natural_Log.Nat_Log( Input ) * One_Over_Base_Log;
end Log_N;
```

```
end Log_Base_N;
```

```
end Cody_Log_Base_N;
```

3.3.6.8.9.11.9.2.7 UTILIZATION OF OTHER ELEMENTS

None.

3.3.6.8.9.11.9.2.8 LIMITATIONS

None.

3.3.6.8.9.11.9.2.9 LLCSC DESIGN

None.

3.3.6.8.9.11.9.2.10 UNIT DESIGN

None.

3.3.6.8.9.11.10 UNIT DESIGN

None.

## 3.3.6.8.9.12 REDUCTION\_OPERATIONS PACKAGE DESIGN (CATALOG #P1080-0)

This package contains reduction functions providing reduction of the input range for sine and cosine. The sine range is from  $\pi$  to  $-\pi$  reduced to  $\pi/2$  to  $-\pi/2$ . Cosine reduces to 0 to  $\pi$ .

The decomposition for this part is the same as that shown in the Top-Level Design Document.

## 3.3.6.8.9.12.1 REQUIREMENTS ALLOCATION

None.

## 3.3.6.8.9.12.2 LOCAL ENTITIES DESIGN

None.

## 3.3.6.8.9.12.3 INPUT/OUTPUT

## GENERIC PARAMETERS:

Data types:

The following table summarizes the generic formal types required by this part:

Name	Type	Description
Inputs	Floating point	The type of the input value to be reduced

Data objects:

The following table summarizes the generic formal objects required by this part:

Name	Type	Mode	Value	Description
Quarter Cycle	Inputs	in	$\pi / 2$	reduction constant of one quarter of a cycle - enables input to be of radians, semicircles, or degrees

## FORMAL PARAMETERS:

The following table describes this part's formal parameters:

Name	Type	Mode	Description
Input	Inputs	in	Value to be reduced

## 3.3.6.8.9.12.4 LOCAL DATA

None.

## 3.3.6.8.9.12.5 PROCESS CONTROL

Not applicable.

## 3.3.6.8.9.12.6 PROCESSING

The following describes the processing performed by this part:

```
separate (Polynomials)
package body Reduction_Operations is
end Reduction_Operations;
```

## 3.3.6.8.9.12.7 UTILIZATION OF OTHER ELEMENTS

None.

## 3.3.6.8.9.12.8 LIMITATIONS

None.

## 3.3.6.8.9.12.9 LLCSC DESIGN

None.

## 3.3.6.8.9.12.10 UNIT DESIGN

## 3.3.6.8.9.12.10.1 SINE\_REDUCTION UNIT DESIGN (CATALOG #P1082-0)

This function reduces input for the sine function from a range between  $\pi$  and  $-\pi$  to a range between  $\pi/2$  and  $-\pi/2$ .

## 3.3.6.8.9.12.10.1.1 REQUIREMENTS ALLOCATION

None.

## 3.3.6.8.9.12.10.1.2 LOCAL ENTITIES DESIGN

None.

## 3.3.6.8.9.12.10.1.3 INPUT/OUTPUT

None.

## 3.3.6.8.9.12.10.1.4 LOCAL DATA

Data objects:

The following table describes the data objects maintained by this part:

Name	Type	Description
Result	Inputs	Result of calculations

## 3.3.6.8.9.12.10.1.5 PROCESS CONTROL

Not applicable.

## 3.3.6.8.9.12.10.1.6 PROCESSING

The following describes the processing performed by this part:

```

function Sine_Reduction( Input : Inputs ) return Inputs is
    Result                : Inputs;
begin
    if Input > Quarter_Cycle then
        Result := Half_Cycle - Input;
    elsif Input < - Quarter_Cycle then
        Result := - Half_Cycle - Input;
    else
        Result := Input;
    end if;
    return Result;
end Sine_Reduction;

```

## 3.3.6.8.9.12.10.1.7 UTILIZATION OF OTHER ELEMENTS

None.

## 3.3.6.8.9.12.10.1.8 LIMITATIONS

None.

## 3.3.6.8.9.12.10.2 COSINE\_REDUCTION UNIT DESIGN (CATALOG #P1084-0)

This function reduces input for the cosine function from a range between  $\pi$  and  $-\pi$  to a range between 0 and  $\pi$ .

## 3.3.6.8.9.12.10.2.1 REQUIREMENTS ALLOCATION

None.

## 3.3.6.8.9.12.10.2.2 LOCAL ENTITIES DESIGN

None.

## 3.3.6.8.9.12.10.2.3 INPUT/OUTPUT

None.

## 3.3.6.8.9.12.10.2.4 LOCAL DATA

Data objects:

The following table describes the data objects maintained by this part:

Name	Type	Description
Result	Inputs	Result of calculations

## 3.3.6.8.9.12.10.2.5 PROCESS CONTROL

Not applicable.

## 3.3.6.8.9.12.10.2.6 PROCESSING

The following describes the processing performed by this part:

```
function Cosine_Reduction( Input : Inputs ) return Inputs is
    Result : Inputs;
begin
    return ABS( Input );
end Cosine_Reduction;
```

## 3.3.6.8.9.12.10.2.7 UTILIZATION OF OTHER ELEMENTS

None.

## 3.3.6.8.9.12.10.2.8 LIMITATIONS

None.



3.3.6.8.10 UNIT DESIGN

None.

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```
with Math_Lib;
package body Polynomials is

    package body Chebyshev is separate;

    package body Cody_Waite is separate;

    package body Continued_Fractions is separate;

    package body Fike is separate;

    package body General_Polynomial is separate;

    package body Hart is separate;

    package body Hastings is separate;

    package body Modified_Newton_Raphson is separate;

    package body Newton_Raphson is separate;

    package body System_Functions is separate;

    package body Taylor_Series is separate;

    package body Reduction_Operations is separate;

end Polynomials;
```

```
separate (Polynomials)
package body Chebyshev is
```

```
    package body Chebyshev_Radian_Operations is separate;
```

```
    package body Chebyshev_Degree_Operations is separate;
```

```
    package body Chebyshev_Semicircle_Operations is separate;
```

```
end Chebyshev;
```

```

separate (Polynomials.Chebyshev)
package body Chebyshev_Radian_Operations is

```

```

Sin_R_C0 : constant := 1.34752_631;
Sin_R_C1 : constant := -1.55659_125;
Sin_R_C2 : constant := 0.22275_7911;
Sin_R_C3 : constant := -0.01419_31743;
Sin_R_C4 : constant := 0.00051_19072_74;
Sin_R_B5 : constant := -0.00001_18935_046;

```

```

function Sin_R_5term(Input : Radians) return Sin_Cos_Ratio is

```

```

    Inter_Result_4 : Real;
    Inter_Result_3 : Real;
    Inter_Result_2 : Real;
    Inter_Result_1 : Real;
    Inter_Result_0 : Real;
    Result          : Sin_Cos_Ratio;
    Y               : Real;
    Y_Squared       : Real;

```

```

begin

```

```

    Y := Input * One_Over_Pi;           -- converts radians to semicircles
    Y_Squared := Y * Y;
    Inter_Result_0 := 4.0 * Y_Squared - 2.0;
    Inter_Result_4 := Inter_Result_0 * Sin_R_B5 + Sin_R_C4;
    Inter_Result_3 := Inter_Result_0 * Inter_Result_4 - Sin_R_B5 +
        Sin_R_C3;
    Inter_Result_2 := Inter_Result_0 * Inter_Result_3 - Inter_Result_4 +
        Sin_R_C2;
    Inter_Result_1 := Inter_Result_0 * Inter_Result_2 - Inter_Result_3 +
        Sin_R_C1;
    Inter_Result_0 := Inter_Result_0 * Inter_Result_1 - Inter_Result_2 +
        Sin_R_C0;
    Inter_Result_0 := (Inter_Result_0 - (2.0 * Y_Squared - 1.0) *
        Inter_Result_1) * Y;
    if Inter_Result_0 > 1.0 then
        Inter_Result_0 := 1.0;
    elsif Inter_Result_0 < -1.0 then
        Inter_Result_0 := -1.0;
    end if;
    Result := Sin_Cos_Ratio(Inter_Result_0);
    return Result;
end Sin_R_5term;

```

```

end Chebyshev_Radian_Operations;

```

separate (Polynomials.Chebyshev)  
package body Chebyshev\_Degree\_Operations is

```
Sin_D_C0 : constant := 1.34752_631;
Sin_D_C1 : constant := -1.55659_125;
Sin_D_C2 : constant := 0.22275_7911;
Sin_D_C3 : constant := -0.01419_31743;
Sin_D_C4 : constant := 0.00051_19072_74;
Sin_D_B5 : constant := -0.00001_18935_046;
```

```
One_Over_180 : constant := 0.005555555555;
```

function Sin\_D\_5term(Input : Degrees) return Sin\_Cos\_Ratio is

```
Inter_Result_4 : Real;
Inter_Result_3 : Real;
Inter_Result_2 : Real;
Inter_Result_1 : Real;
Inter_Result_0 : Real;
Result         : Sin_Cos_Ratio;
Y              : Real;
Y_Squared      : Real;
```

begin

```
Y := Input * One_Over_180;      -- converts degrees to semicircles
Y_Squared := Y * Y;
Inter_Result_0 := 4.0 * Y_Squared - 2.0;
Inter_Result_4 := Inter_Result_0 * Sin_D_B5 + Sin_D_C4;
Inter_Result_3 := Inter_Result_0 * Inter_Result_4 - Sin_D_B5
    + Sin_D_C3;
Inter_Result_2 := Inter_Result_0 * Inter_Result_3 - Inter_Result_4
    + Sin_D_C2;
Inter_Result_1 := Inter_Result_0 * Inter_Result_2 - Inter_Result_3
    + Sin_D_C1;
Inter_Result_0 := Inter_Result_0 * Inter_Result_1 - Inter_Result_2
    + Sin_D_C0;
Inter_Result_0 := (Inter_Result_0 - (2.0 * Y_Squared - 1.0) *
    Inter_Result_1) * Y;
if Inter_Result_0 > 1.0 then
    Inter_Result_0 := 1.0;
elsif Inter_Result_0 < -1.0 then
    Inter_Result_0 := -1.0;
end if;
Result := Sin_Cos_Ratio(Inter_Result_0);
return Result;
end Sin_D_5term;
```

end Chebyshev\_Degree\_Operations;

separate (Polynomials.Chebyshev)  
package body Chebyshev\_Semicircle\_Operations is

```
Sin_S_C0 : constant := 1.34752_631;
Sin_S_C1 : constant := -1.55659_125;
Sin_S_C2 : constant := 0.22275_7911;
Sin_S_C3 : constant := -0.01419_31743;
Sin_S_C4 : constant := 0.00051_19072_74;
Sin_S_B5 : constant := -0.00001_18935_046;
```

function Sin\_S\_5term(Input : Semicircles) return Sin\_Cos\_Ratio is

```
Inter_Result_4 : Real;
Inter_Result_3 : Real;
Inter_Result_2 : Real;
Inter_Result_1 : Real;
Inter_Result_0 : Real;
Result         : Sin_Cos_Ratio;
Y_Squared      : Real;
```

begin

```
Y_Squared := Input * Input;
Inter_Result_0 := 4.0 * Y_Squared - 2.0;
Inter_Result_4 := Inter_Result_0 * Sin_S_B5 + Sin_S_C4;
Inter_Result_3 := Inter_Result_0 * Inter_Result_4 - Sin_S_B5 +
    Sin_S_C3;
Inter_Result_2 := Inter_Result_0 * Inter_Result_3 - Inter_Result_4 +
    Sin_S_C2;
Inter_Result_1 := Inter_Result_0 * Inter_Result_2 - Inter_Result_3 +
    Sin_S_C1;
Inter_Result_0 := Inter_Result_0 * Inter_Result_1 - Inter_Result_2 +
    Sin_S_C0;
Inter_Result_0 := (Inter_Result_0 - (2.0 * Y_Squared - 1.0) *
    Inter_Result_1) * Real(Input);
if Inter_Result_0 > 1.0 then
    Inter_Result_0 := 1.0;
elsif Inter_Result_0 < -1.0 then
    Inter_Result_0 := -1.0;
end if;
Result := Sin_Cos_Ratio(Inter_Result_0);
return Result;
end Sin_S_5term;
```

end Chebyshev\_Semicircle\_Operations;

separate (Polynomials)  
package body Fike is

    package body Fike\_Semicircle\_Operations is separate;  
end Fike;



```

separate (Polynomials.Fike)
package body Fike_Semicircle_Operations is

```

```

    Arcsin_C1  : constant := 0.31830_9886;
    Arcsin_C3  : constant := 0.05305_20148;
    Arcsin_C5  : constant := 0.02385_63606;
    Arcsin_C7  : constant := 0.01448_96675;
    Arcsin_C9  : constant := 0.00763_75322_8;
    Arcsin_C11 : constant := 0.01350_18593;

```

```

function Arcsin_S_6term (Input : Sin_Cos_Ratio) return Semicircles is

```

```

    Input_Squared : Real;
    Inter_Result  : Real;
    Left_Quadrant : BOOLEAN;
    Mod_Input     : Real;
    Result        : Semicircles;

```

```

begin

```

```

    if abs( Input ) > 0.5 then
        Mod_Input := Sqrt( Real((1.0 - abs(Input)) * 0.5) );
        Left_Quadrant := TRUE;

```

```

    else
        Mod_Input := Real(Input);
        Left_Quadrant := FALSE;

```

```

    end if;

```

```

    Input_Squared := Mod_Input * Mod_Input;
    Inter_Result := (((((Arcsin_C11 * Input_Squared +
        Arcsin_C9) * Input_Squared +
        Arcsin_C7) * Input_Squared +
        Arcsin_C5) * Input_Squared +
        Arcsin_C3) * Input_Squared +
        Arcsin_C1) * Mod_Input;

```

```

    if Left_Quadrant then
        if Input > 0.0 then
            Inter_Result := 0.5 - (2.0 * Inter_Result);
        else
            Inter_Result := - (0.5 - (2.0 * Inter_Result));
        end if;
    end if;

```

```

    Result := Semicircles(Inter_Result);
    return Result;

```

```

end Arcsin_S_6term;

```

```

function Arccos_S_6term (Input : Sin_Cos_Ratio) return Semicircles is

```

```

    Input_Squared : Real;
    Inter_Result  : Real;
    Left_Quadrant : BOOLEAN;
    Mod_Input     : Real;
    Result        : Semicircles;

```

```

begin

```

```

    if abs( Input ) > 0.5 then
        Mod_Input := Sqrt( Real((1.0 - abs(Input)) * 0.5) );
        Left_Quadrant := TRUE;

```

```

    else

```

```
        Mod_Input := Real(Input);
        Left_Quadrant := FALSE;
    end if;
    Input_Squared := Mod_Input * Mod_Input;
    Inter_Result := (((Arcsin_C11 * Input_Squared +
        Arcsin_C9) * Input_Squared +
        Arcsin_C7) * Input_Squared +
        Arcsin_C5) * Input_Squared +
        Arcsin_C3) * Input_Squared +
        Arcsin_C1) * Mod_Input;
    if Left_Quadrant then
        if Input > 0.0 then
            Inter_Result := 0.5 - (2.0 * Inter_Result);
        else
            Inter_Result := - (0.5 - (2.0 * Inter_Result));
        end if;
    end if;
    Result := Semicircles(Inter_Result);
--    -- convert to Arccos by applying formula
--    -- Arccosine = Pi/2 - Arcsine
    Result := 0.5 - Result;
    return Result;
end Arccos_S_6term;

end Fike_Semicircle_Operations;
```

separate (Polynomials)  
package body Hart is

package body Hart\_Radian\_Operations is separate;

package body Hart\_Degree\_Operations is separate;

end Hart;

separate (Polynomials.Hart)

package body Hart\_Radian\_Operations is

```
Cos_R_C0 : constant := 0.99999_9953;  
Cos_R_C2 : constant := -0.49999_9053;  
Cos_R_C4 : constant := 0.04166_35847;  
Cos_R_C6 : constant := -0.00138_53704_3;  
Cos_R_C8 : constant := 0.00002_31539_317;
```

function Cos\_R\_5term (Input : Radians) return Sin\_Cos\_Ratio is

```
Inter_Result : Real;  
Mod_Input    : Radians;  
Result       : Sin_Cos_Ratio;  
X_Squared    : Radians;
```

begin

```
if Input >= Pi_Over_2 then  
  Mod_Input := Pi - Input;  
else  
  Mod_Input := Input;  
end if;  
X_Squared := Mod_Input * Mod_Input;  
Inter_Result := ((Cos_R_C8 * X_Squared +  
                  Cos_R_C6) * X_Squared +  
                  Cos_R_C4) * X_Squared +  
                  Cos_R_C2) * X_Squared;  
Inter_Result := Inter_Result + Cos_R_C0;  
if Input >= Pi_Over_2 then  
  Inter_Result := - Inter_Result;  
end if;  
if Inter_Result > 1.0 then  
  Inter_Result := 1.0;  
elsif Inter_Result < -1.0 then  
  Inter_Result := -1.0;  
end if;  
Result := Sin_Cos_Ratio( Inter_Result );  
return Result;
```

end Cos\_R\_5term;

end Hart\_Radian\_Operations;

```

separate (Polynomials.Hart)
package body Hart_Degree_Operations is

```

```

  Cos_D_C0 : constant := 0.99999_9953;
  Cos_D_C2 : constant := - 1.52308_42e-04;
  Cos_D_C4 : constant := 3.86603_79e-09;
  Cos_D_C6 : constant := - 3.91588_67e-14;
  Cos_D_C8 : constant := 1.99362_60e-19;

```

```

function Cos_D_5term (Input : Degrees) return Sin_Cos_Ratio is

```

```

  Inter_Result : Real;
  Mod_Input    : Degrees;
  Result       : Sin_Cos_Ratio;
  X_Squared    : Real;

```

```

begin

```

```

  if Input >= 90.0 then
    Mod_Input := 180.0 - Input;
  else
    Mod_Input := Input;
  end if;
  X_Squared := Mod_Input * Mod_Input;
  Inter_Result := (((Cos_D_C8 * X_Squared +
                      Cos_D_C6) * X_Squared +
                      Cos_D_C4) * X_Squared +
                      Cos_D_C2) * X_Squared;
  Inter_Result := Inter_Result + Cos_D_C0;
  if Input >= 90.0 then
    Inter_Result := - Inter_Result;
  end if;
  if Inter_Result > 1.0 then
    Inter_Result := 1.0;
  elsif Inter_Result < -1.0 then
    Inter_Result := -1.0;
  end if;
  Result := Sin_Cos_Ratio( Inter_Result );
  return Result;

```

```

end Cos_D_5term;

```

```

end Hart_Degree_Operations;

```

separate (Polynomials)  
package body Hastings is

    package body Hastings\_Radian\_Operations is separate;

    package body Hastings\_Degree\_Operations is separate;

end Hastings;

separate (Polynomials.Hastings)  
package body Hastings\_Radian\_Operations is

```
Sin_R_C1_5term : constant := 0.99999_9995;
Sin_R_C3_5term : constant := -0.16666_6567;
Sin_R_C5_5term : constant := 0.00833_30251_7;
Sin_R_C7_5term : constant := -0.00019_80741_43;
Sin_R_C9_5term : constant := 0.00000_26018_8690;
```

```
Sin_R_C1_4term : constant := 0.99999_9;
Sin_R_C3_4term : constant := -0.16665_5;
Sin_R_C5_4term : constant := 0.00831_190;
Sin_R_C7_4term : constant := -0.00018_4882;
```

```
Arctan_R_C1_8term : constant := 0.99999_9333;
Arctan_R_C3_8term : constant := -0.33329_8560;
Arctan_R_C5_8term : constant := 0.19946_5360;
Arctan_R_C7_8term : constant := -0.13908_5335;
Arctan_R_C9_8term : constant := 0.09642_00441;
Arctan_R_C11_8term : constant := -0.05590_98861;
Arctan_R_C13_8term : constant := 0.02186_12288;
Arctan_R_C15_8term : constant := -0.00405_40580;
```

```
Arctan_R_C1_7term : constant := 0.99999_6115;
Arctan_R_C3_7term : constant := -0.33317_3758;
Arctan_R_C5_7term : constant := 0.19807_8690;
Arctan_R_C7_7term : constant := -0.13233_5096;
Arctan_R_C9_7term : constant := 0.07962_6318;
Arctan_R_C11_7term : constant := -0.03360_6269;
Arctan_R_C13_7term : constant := 0.00681_2411;
```

```
Arctan_R_C1_6term : constant := 0.99997_726;
Arctan_R_C3_6term : constant := -0.33262_347;
Arctan_R_C5_6term : constant := 0.19354_346;
Arctan_R_C7_6term : constant := -0.11643_287;
Arctan_R_C9_6term : constant := 0.05265_332;
Arctan_R_C11_6term : constant := -0.01172_120;
```

```
pragma PAGE;
```

```
-- --sine functions
```

```
function Sin_R_5term(Input : Radians) return Sin_Cos_Ratio is
```

```
    Input_Squared : Real;
    Inter_Result   : Real;
    Result         : Sin_Cos_Ratio;
```

```
begin
```

```
    Input_Squared := Input * Input;
    Inter_Result  := (((Sin_R_C9_5term *
                        Input_Squared + Sin_R_C7_5term) *
                        Input_Squared + Sin_R_C5_5term) *
                        Input_Squared + Sin_R_C3_5term) *
                        Input_Squared + Sin_R_C1_5term);
    Inter_Result := Inter_Result * Real(Input);
    if Inter_Result > 1.0 then
```

```

        Inter_Result := 1.0;
    elsif Inter_Result < -1.0 then
        Inter_Result := -1.0;
    end if;
    Result := Sin_Cos_Ratio( Inter_Result );
    return Result;

end Sin_R_5term;

pragma PAGE;
function Sin_R_4term(Input : Radians) return Sin_Cos_Ratio is

    Input_Squared : Real;
    Inter_Result   : Real;
    Result         : Sin_Cos_Ratio;

begin
    Input_Squared := Input * Input;
    Inter_Result  := (((Sin_R_C7_4term *
                        Input_Squared + Sin_R_C5_4term) *
                        Input_Squared + Sin_R_C3_4term) *
                        Input_Squared + Sin_R_C1_4term);
    Inter_Result := Inter_Result * Real(Input);
    if Inter_Result > 1.0 then
        Inter_Result := 1.0;
    elsif Inter_Result < -1.0 then
        Inter_Result := -1.0;
    end if;
    Result := Sin_Cos_Ratio( Inter_Result );
    return Result;

end Sin_R_4term;

-- -- cosine functions

pragma PAGE;
function Cos_R_5term(Input : Radians) return Sin_Cos_Ratio is

    Input_Squared : Real;
    Inter_Result   : Real;
    Mod_Input      : Radians;
    Result         : Sin_Cos_Ratio;

begin
    Mod_Input := Pi Over 2 - Input;
    Input_Squared := Mod_Input * Mod_Input;
    Inter_Result  := (((Sin_R_C9_5term *
                        Input_Squared + Sin_R_C7_5term) *
                        Input_Squared + Sin_R_C5_5term) *
                        Input_Squared + Sin_R_C3_5term) *
                        Input_Squared + Sin_R_C1_5term);
    Inter_Result := Inter_Result * Real(Mod_Input);
    if Inter_Result > 1.0 then
        Inter_Result := 1.0;
    elsif Inter_Result < -1.0 then

```



```

        Inter_Result := -1.0;
    end if;
    Result := Sin_Cos_Ratio( Inter_Result );
    return Result;

end Cos_R_5term;

pragma PAGE;
function Cos_R_4term(Input : Radians) return Sin_Cos_Ratio is

    Input_Squared : Real;
    Inter_Result   : Real;
    Mod_Input      : Radians;
    Result         : Sin_Cos_Ratio;

begin
    Mod_Input := Pi Over 2 - Input;
    Input_Squared := Mod_Input * Mod_Input;
    Inter_Result := (((Sin_R_C7_4term *
                        Input_Squared + Sin_R_C5_4term) *
                        Input_Squared + Sin_R_C3_4term) *
                        Input_Squared + Sin_R_C1_4term);
    Inter_Result := Inter_Result * Real(Mod_Input);
    if Inter_Result > 1.0 then
        Inter_Result := 1.0;
    elsif Inter_Result < -1.0 then
        Inter_Result := -1.0;
    end if;
    Result := Sin_Cos_Ratio( Inter_Result );
    return Result;

end Cos_R_4term;

pragma PAGE;
-- -- Tangent functions

function Tan_R_5term (Input : Radians) return Tan_Ratio is
    Sin : Sin_Cos_Ratio;
    Cos : Sin_Cos_Ratio;
begin
    Sin := Sin_R_5term(Input);
    if Input < 0.0 then
        Cos := - Cos_R_5term( Pi + Input );
    else
        Cos := Cos_R_5term(Input);
    end if;
    return Tan_Ratio(Sin / Cos);
end Tan_R_5term;

pragma PAGE;
function Tan_R_4term (Input : Radians) return Tan_Ratio is
    Sin : Sin_Cos_Ratio;
    Cos : Sin_Cos_Ratio;
begin
    Sin := Sin_R_4term(Input);
    if Input < 0.0 then

```

```

        Cos := - Cos_R_4term( Pi + Input );
    else
        Cos := Cos_R_4term(Input);
    end if;
    return Tan_Ratio(Sin / Cos);
end Tan_R_4term;

pragma PAGE;
-- -- Arctangent functions

function Arctan_R_8term (Input : Tan_Ratio) return Radians is

    Input_Squared : Tan_Ratio;
    Inter_Result  : Tan_Ratio;
    Result        : Radians;

begin
    Input_Squared := Input * Input;
    Inter_Result  := ((((((Arctan_R_C15_8term *
        Input_Squared + Arctan_R_C13_8term) *
        Input_Squared + Arctan_R_C11_8term) *
        Input_Squared + Arctan_R_C9_8term) *
        Input_Squared + Arctan_R_C7_8term) *
        Input_Squared + Arctan_R_C5_8term) *
        Input_Squared + Arctan_R_C3_8term) *
        Input_Squared + Arctan_R_C1_8term) *
        Input;
    Result := Radians(Inter_Result);
    return Result;
end Arctan_R_8term;

pragma PAGE;
function Arctan_R_7term (Input : Tan_Ratio) return Radians is

    Input_Squared : Tan_Ratio;
    Inter_Result  : Tan_Ratio;
    Result        : Radians;

begin
    Input_Squared := Input * Input;
    Inter_Result  := ((((((Arctan_R_C13_7term *
        Input_Squared + Arctan_R_C11_7term) *
        Input_Squared + Arctan_R_C9_7term) *
        Input_Squared + Arctan_R_C7_7term) *
        Input_Squared + Arctan_R_C5_7term) *
        Input_Squared + Arctan_R_C3_7term) *
        Input_Squared + Arctan_R_C1_7term) *
        Input;
    Result := Radians(Inter_Result);
    return Result;
end Arctan_R_7term;

pragma PAGE;
function Arctan_R_6term (Input : Tan_Ratio) return Radians is

    Input_Squared : Tan_Ratio;
    Inter_Result  : Tan_Ratio;

```

```

    Result      : Radians;

begin
    Input_Squared := Input * Input;
    Inter_Result  := (((((Arctan_R_C11_6term *
        Input_Squared + Arctan_R_C9_6term) *
        Input_Squared + Arctan_R_C7_6term) *
        Input_Squared + Arctan_R_C5_6term) *
        Input_Squared + Arctan_R_C3_6term) *
        Input_Squared + Arctan_R_C1_6term) *
        Input;
    Result := Radians(Inter_Result);
    return Result;
end Arctan_R_6term;

pragma PAGE;
-- -- Modified Hastings Arctangent functions

function Mod_Arctan_R_8term (Input : Tan_Ratio) return Radians is

    Input_Squared : Tan_Ratio;
    Inter_Result  : Tan_Ratio;
    Mod_Input     : Tan_Ratio;
    Result        : Radians;

begin
    if Input >= 0.0 then
        Mod_Input := Input;
    else
        Mod_Input := - Input;
    end if;
    Mod_Input := (Mod_Input - 1.0) / (Mod_Input + 1.0);
    Input_Squared := Mod_Input * Mod_Input;
    Inter_Result  := ((((((Arctan_R_C15_8term *
        Input_Squared + Arctan_R_C13_8term) *
        Input_Squared + Arctan_R_C11_8term) *
        Input_Squared + Arctan_R_C9_8term) *
        Input_Squared + Arctan_R_C7_8term) *
        Input_Squared + Arctan_R_C5_8term) *
        Input_Squared + Arctan_R_C3_8term) *
        Input_Squared + Arctan_R_C1_8term) *
        Mod_Input;
    Result := Radians(Inter_Result) + Pi_Over_4;
    if Input < 0.0 then
        Result := - Result;
    end if;
    return Result;
end Mod_Arctan_R_8term;

pragma PAGE;
function Mod_Arctan_R_7term (Input : Tan_Ratio) return Radians is

    Input_Squared : Tan_Ratio;
    Inter_Result  : Tan_Ratio;
    Mod_Input     : Tan_Ratio;
    Result        : Radians;

```

```

begin
  if Input >= 0.0 then
    Mod_Input := Input;
  else
    Mod_Input := - Input;
  end if;
  Mod_Input := (Mod_Input - 1.0) / (Mod_Input + 1.0);
  Input_Squared := Mod_Input * Mod_Input;
  Inter_Result := (((((Arctan_R_C13_7term *
    Input_Squared + Arctan_R_C11_7term) *
    Input_Squared + Arctan_R_C9_7term) *
    Input_Squared + Arctan_R_C7_7term) *
    Input_Squared + Arctan_R_C5_7term) *
    Input_Squared + Arctan_R_C3_7term) *
    Input_Squared + Arctan_R_C1_7term) *
    Mod_Input;
  Result := Radians(Inter_Result) + Pi_Over_4;
  if Input < 0.0 then
    Result := - Result;
  end if;
  return Result;
end Mod_Arctan_R_7term;

pragma PAGE;
function Mod_Arctan_R_6term (Input : Tan_Ratio) return Radians is

  Input_Squared : Tan_Ratio;
  Inter_Result   : Tan_Ratio;
  Mod_Input      : Tan_Ratio;
  Result         : Radians;

begin
  if Input >= 0.0 then
    Mod_Input := Input;
  else
    Mod_Input := - Input;
  end if;
  Mod_Input := (Mod_Input - 1.0) / (Mod_Input + 1.0);
  Input_Squared := Mod_Input * Mod_Input;
  Inter_Result := (((((Arctan_R_C11_6term *
    Input_Squared + Arctan_R_C9_6term) *
    Input_Squared + Arctan_R_C7_6term) *
    Input_Squared + Arctan_R_C5_6term) *
    Input_Squared + Arctan_R_C3_6term) *
    Input_Squared + Arctan_R_C1_6term) *
    Mod_Input;
  Result := Radians(Inter_Result) + Pi_Over_4;
  if Input < 0.0 then
    Result := - Result;
  end if;
  return Result;
end Mod_Arctan_R_6term;

end Hastings_Radian_Operations;

```

```

separate (Polynomials.Hastings)
package body Hastings_Degree_Operations is

```

```

    Sin_D_C1_5term : constant := 1.74532_92e-02;
    Sin_D_C3_5term : constant := - 8.86095_625e-07;
    Sin_D_C5_5term : constant := 1.34955_172e-11;
    Sin_D_C7_5term : constant := - 9.77168_260e-17;
    Sin_D_C9_5term : constant := 3.91006_135e-22;

```

```

    Sin_D_C1_4term : constant := 1.74533e-02;
    Sin_D_C3_4term : constant := - 8.86037e-07;
    Sin_D_C5_4term : constant := 1.34613e-11;
    Sin_D_C7_4term : constant := - 9.12087e-17;

```

```
-- -- sine functions
```

```

pragma PAGE;
function Sin_D_5term(Input : Degrees) return Sin_Cos_Ratio is

```

```

    Input_Squared : Real;
    Inter_Result  : Real;
    Result        : Sin_Cos_Ratio;

```

```
begin
```

```

    Input_Squared := Input * Input;
    Inter_Result  := (((Sin_D_C9_5term *
                        Input_Squared + Sin_D_C7_5term) *
                        Input_Squared + Sin_D_C5_5term) *
                        Input_Squared + Sin_D_C3_5term) *
                        Input_Squared + Sin_D_C1_5term);
    Inter_Result := Inter_Result * Real(Input);
    if Inter_Result > 1.0 then
        Inter_Result := 1.0;
    elsif Inter_Result < -1.0 then
        Inter_Result := -1.0;
    end if;
    Result := Sin_Cos_Ratio( Inter_Result );
    return Result;

```

```
end Sin_D_5term;
```

```

pragma PAGE;
function Sin_D_4term(Input : Degrees) return Sin_Cos_Ratio is

```

```

    Input_Squared : Real;
    Inter_Result  : Real;
    Result        : Sin_Cos_Ratio;

```

```
begin
```

```

    Input_Squared := Input * Input;
    Inter_Result  := (((Sin_D_C7_4term *
                        Input_Squared + Sin_D_C5_4term) *
                        Input_Squared + Sin_D_C3_4term) *
                        Input_Squared + Sin_D_C1_4term);
    Inter_Result := Inter_Result * Real(Input);

```

```

    if Inter_Result > 1.0 then
        Inter_Result := 1.0;
    elsif Inter_Result < -1.0 then
        Inter_Result := -1.0;
    end if;
    Result := Sin_Cos_Ratio( Inter_Result );
    return Result;

end Sin_D_4term;

pragma PAGE;
-- --cosine functions

function Cos_D_5term(Input : Degrees) return Sin_Cos_Ratio is

    Input_Squared : Real;
    Inter_Result  : Real;
    Mod_Input     : Degrees;
    Result        : Sin_Cos_Ratio;

begin
    Mod_Input := 90.0 - Input;
    Input_Squared := Mod_Input * Mod_Input;
    Inter_Result  := (((Sin_D_C9_5term *
                        Input_Squared + Sin_D_C7_5term) *
                        Input_Squared + Sin_D_C5_5term) *
                        Input_Squared + Sin_D_C3_5term) *
                        Input_Squared + Sin_D_C1_5term);
    Inter_Result := Inter_Result * Real(Mod_Input);
    if Inter_Result > 1.0 then
        Inter_Result := 1.0;
    elsif Inter_Result < -1.0 then
        Inter_Result := -1.0;
    end if;
    Result := Sin_Cos_Ratio( Inter_Result );
    return Result;

end Cos_D_5term;

pragma PAGE;
function Cos_D_4term(Input : Degrees) return Sin_Cos_Ratio is

    Input_Squared : Real;
    Inter_Result  : Real;
    Mod_Input     : Degrees;
    Result        : Sin_Cos_Ratio;

begin
    Mod_Input := 90.0 - Input;
    Input_Squared := Mod_Input * Mod_Input;
    Inter_Result  := (((Sin_D_C7_4term *
                        Input_Squared + Sin_D_C5_4term) *
                        Input_Squared + Sin_D_C3_4term) *
                        Input_Squared + Sin_D_C1_4term);
    Inter_Result := Inter_Result * Real(Mod_Input);

```

```
    if Inter_Result > 1.0 then
      Inter_Result := 1.0;
    elsif Inter_Result < -1.0 then
      Inter_Result := -1.0;
    end if;
    Result := Sin_Cos_Ratio( Inter_Result );
    return Result;

end Cos_D_4term;

pragma PAGE;
-- -- Tangent function

function Tan_D_5term (Input : Degrees) return Tan_Ratio is
  Sin : Sin_Cos_Ratio;
  Cos : Sin_Cos_Ratio;
begin
  Sin := Sin_D_5term(Input);
  if Input < 0.0 then
    Cos := - Cos_D_5term( 180.0 + Input );
  else
    Cos := Cos_D_5term(Input);
  end if;
  return Tan_Ratio(Sin / Cos);
end Tan_D_5term;

function Tan_D_4term (Input : Degrees) return Tan_Ratio is
  Sin : Sin_Cos_Ratio;
  Cos : Sin_Cos_Ratio;
begin
  Sin := Sin_D_4term(Input);
  if Input < 0.0 then
    Cos := - Cos_D_4term( 180.0 + Input );
  else
    Cos := Cos_D_4term(Input);
  end if;
  return Tan_Ratio(Sin / Cos);
end Tan_D_4term;

end Hastings_Degree_Operations;
```

separate (Polynomials)

package body Modified\_Newton\_Raphson is

```
C1 : constant := 2.18518_306;
C2 : constant := 3.02289_917;
C3 : constant := 1.54515_776;
```

pragma PAGE;

function Sqrt(Input : Inputs) return Outputs is

```
Inter_Result : Reals;
Result       : Outputs;
Root_Pwr     : Reals;
X_Norm       : Reals;
```

begin

```
if Input = 0.0 then
  Result := 0.0;
```

else

```
  X_Norm := Reals( Input );
```

```
-- -----
-- ~ Reduce input to between 0.25 and 1.0 -
-- ~ in order to achieve better initial -
-- ~ approximation -
-- -----
```

```
Root_Pwr := 1.0;
```

```
if Input > 1.0 then
```

```
  Reduce:
```

```
    while X_Norm > 1.0 loop
```

```
      Root_Pwr := Root_Pwr * 2.0;
```

```
      X_Norm := X_Norm * 0.25;
```

```
    end loop Reduce;
```

```
else
```

```
  Increase:
```

```
    while X_Norm < 0.25 loop
```

```
      Root_Pwr := Root_Pwr * 0.5;
```

```
      X_Norm := X_Norm * 4.0;
```

```
    end loop Increase;
```

```
end if;
```

```
Inter_Result := C1 - C2 / (X_Norm + C3);
```

```
Inter_Result := (X_Norm/Inter_Result + Inter_Result) * 0.5;
```

```
Inter_Result := (X_Norm/Inter_Result + Inter_Result) * 0.5;
```

```
Inter_Result := (X_Norm/Inter_Result + Inter_Result) * 0.5;
```

```
Inter_Result := Inter_Result * Root_Pwr;
```

```
Result := Outputs(Inter_Result);
```

```
end if; -- Input not 0.0
```

```
return Result;
```

```
end Sqrt;
```

end Modified\_Newton\_Raphson;



separate (Polynomials)  
package body Newton\_Raphson is

```
C1 : constant := 3.57142 857;
C2 : constant := 14.57725-95;
C3 : constant := 0.30612-2449;
C4 : constant := 4.79591-837;
C5 : constant := 0.16659-7251;
```

function Sqrt(Input : Inputs) return Outputs is

```
Inter_Result : Reals;
Result       : Outputs;
Root_Pwr     : Reals;
X_Norm       : Reals;
```

begin

```
if Input = 0.0 then
  Result := 0.0;
```

```
else
```

```
  X_Norm := Reals( Input );
```

```
-- -----
--   - Reduce input to between 0.25 and 1.0 -
--   - in order to achieve better initial -
--   - approximation -
-- -----
```

```
Root_Pwr := 1.0;
```

```
if Input > 1.0 then
```

```
  Reduce:
```

```
    while X_Norm > 1.0 loop
```

```
      Root_Pwr := Root_Pwr * 2.0;
```

```
      X_Norm := X_Norm * 0.25;
```

```
    end loop Reduce;
```

```
else
```

```
  Increase:
```

```
    while X_Norm < 0.25 loop
```

```
      Root_Pwr := Root_Pwr * 0.5;
```

```
      X_Norm := X_Norm * 4.0;
```

```
    end loop Increase;
```

```
end if;
```

```
Inter_Result := C1 - (C2 * (X_Norm + C3)) / ((X_Norm + C4) * (X_Norm + C5) + C5);
```

```
Inter_Result := (X_Norm/Inter_Result + Inter_Result) * 0.5;
```

```
Inter_Result := (X_Norm/Inter_Result + Inter_Result) * 0.5;
```

```
Inter_Result := (X_Norm/Inter_Result + Inter_Result) * 0.5;
```

```
Inter_Result := Inter_Result * Root_Pwr;
```

```
Result := Outputs(Inter_Result);
```

```
end if;
```

```
return Result;
```

```
end Sqrt;
```

```
end Newton_Raphson;
```

separate (Polynomials)

package body Taylor\_Series is

    package body Taylor\_Radian\_Operations is separate;

    package body Taylor\_Degree\_Operations is separate;

    package body Taylor\_Natural\_Log is separate;

    package body Taylor\_Log\_Base\_N is separate;

end Taylor\_Series;

separate (Polynomials.Taylor\_Series)  
package body Taylor\_Radian\_Operations is

-- -- The Sine constants are used in the Taylor operations for computing  
-- the sine. The Cosine constants are used in computing cosines. In  
-- the Modified Taylor operations, however, both sets of constants are  
-- used. Constants are given for 9 digits of precision for both extended  
-- and single precision. They are named to correspond to the power  
-- of X (Input) with which they are termed.

Sin\_R\_C3 : constant := -0.16666 6667;  
Sin\_R\_C5 : constant := 0.00833 33333 3;  
Sin\_R\_C7 : constant := -0.00019 84126 98;  
Sin\_R\_C9 : constant := 0.00000 27557 3164;  
Sin\_R\_C11 : constant := -0.00000 00250 51870 9;  
Sin\_R\_C13 : constant := 0.00000 00001 60478 446;  
Sin\_R\_C15 : constant := -0.00000 00000 00737 06627 8;

Cos\_R\_C3 : constant := -0.50000 0000;  
Cos\_R\_C5 : constant := 0.04166 66667;  
Cos\_R\_C7 : constant := -0.00138 88888 9;  
Cos\_R\_C9 : constant := 0.00002 48015 873;  
Cos\_R\_C11 : constant := -0.00000 02755 73192;  
Cos\_R\_C13 : constant := 0.00000 00020 87675 70;  
Cos\_R\_C15 : constant := -0.00000 00000 11470 7456;

Tan\_R\_C3 : constant := 0.33333 3333;  
Tan\_R\_C5 : constant := 0.13333 3333;  
Tan\_R\_C7 : constant := 0.05396 82540;  
Tan\_R\_C9 : constant := 0.02186 9488;  
Tan\_R\_C11 : constant := 0.00886 32355 3;  
Tan\_R\_C13 : constant := 0.00359 21280 4;  
Tan\_R\_C15 : constant := 0.00145 58343 9;

Arcsin\_R\_C3 : constant := 0.16666 6666;  
Arcsin\_R\_C5 : constant := 0.075;  
Arcsin\_R\_C7 : constant := 0.04464 28571;  
Arcsin\_R\_C9 : constant := 0.03038 19444;  
Arcsin\_R\_C11 : constant := 0.02237 21591;  
Arcsin\_R\_C13 : constant := 0.01735 27644;  
Arcsin\_R\_C15 : constant := 0.01396 48438;

Arctan\_R\_C3 : constant := 0.33333 3333;  
Arctan\_R\_C5 : constant := -0.2;  
Arctan\_R\_C7 : constant := 0.14285 7142;  
Arctan\_R\_C9 : constant := -0.11111 1111;  
Arctan\_R\_C11 : constant := 0.09090 90909;  
Arctan\_R\_C13 : constant := -0.07692 30769;  
Arctan\_R\_C15 : constant := 0.06666 66667;

Alt\_Arctan\_R\_C3 : constant := -0.33333 3333;  
Alt\_Arctan\_R\_C5 : constant := 0.2;  
Alt\_Arctan\_R\_C7 : constant := -0.14285 7142;  
Alt\_Arctan\_R\_C9 : constant := 0.11111 1111;  
Alt\_Arctan\_R\_C11 : constant := -0.09090 90909;  
Alt\_Arctan\_R\_C13 : constant := 0.07692 30769;  
Alt\_Arctan\_R\_C15 : constant := -0.06666 66667;

```

pragma PAGE;
-- -- Taylor Sine functions

function Sin_R_8term (Input : Radians) return Sin_Cos_Ratio is

    Inter_Result  : Real;
    Result        : Sin_Cos_Ratio;
    X_Squared     : Radians;

begin
    X_Squared := Input * Input;
    Inter_Result := ((((((Sin_R_C15 * X_Squared +
                          Sin_R_C13) * X_Squared +
                          Sin_R_C11) * X_Squared +
                          Sin_R_C9) * X_Squared +
                          Sin_R_C7) * X_Squared +
                          Sin_R_C5) * X_Squared +
                          Sin_R_C3) * X_Squared;
    Inter_Result := Inter_Result * Real(Input) + Real(Input);
    if Inter_Result > 1.0 then
        Inter_Result := 1.0;
    elsif Inter_Result < -1.0 then
        Inter_Result := -1.0;
    end if;
    Result := Sin_Cos_Ratio( Inter_Result );
    return Result;
end Sin_R_8term;

pragma PAGE;
function Sin_R_7term (Input : Radians) return Sin_Cos_Ratio is

    Inter_Result  : Real;
    Result        : Sin_Cos_Ratio;
    X_Squared     : Radians;

begin
    X_Squared := Input * Input;
    Inter_Result := ((((((Sin_R_C13 * X_Squared +
                          Sin_R_C11) * X_Squared +
                          Sin_R_C9) * X_Squared +
                          Sin_R_C7) * X_Squared +
                          Sin_R_C5) * X_Squared +
                          Sin_R_C3) * X_Squared;
    Inter_Result := Inter_Result * Real(Input) + Real(Input);
    if Inter_Result > 1.0 then
        Inter_Result := 1.0;
    elsif Inter_Result < -1.0 then
        Inter_Result := -1.0;
    end if;
    Result := Sin_Cos_Ratio( Inter_Result );
    return Result;
end Sin_R_7term;

pragma PAGE;
function Sin_R_6term (Input : Radians) return Sin_Cos_Ratio is

```

```

Inter_Result : Real;
Result       : Sin_Cos_Ratio;
X_Squared   : Radians;

begin
  X_Squared := Input * Input;
  Inter_Result := (((Sin_R_C11 * X_Squared +
                     Sin_R_C9) * X_Squared +
                     Sin_R_C7) * X_Squared +
                     Sin_R_C5) * X_Squared +
                     Sin_R_C3) * X_Squared;
  Inter_Result := Inter_Result * Real(Input) ÷ Real(Input);
  if Inter_Result > 1.0 then
    Inter_Result := 1.0;
  elsif Inter_Result < -1.0 then
    Inter_Result := -1.0;
  end if;
  Result := Sin_Cos_Ratio( Inter_Result );
  return Result;
end Sin_R_6term;

pragma PAGE;
function Sin_R_5term (Input : Radians) return Sin_Cos_Ratio is

  Inter_Result : Real;
  Result       : Sin_Cos_Ratio;
  X_Squared   : Radians;

begin
  X_Squared := Input * Input;
  Inter_Result := ((Sin_R_C9 * X_Squared +
                    Sin_R_C7) * X_Squared +
                    Sin_R_C5) * X_Squared +
                    Sin_R_C3) * X_Squared;
  Inter_Result := Inter_Result * Real(Input) + Real(Input);
  if Inter_Result > 1.0 then
    Inter_Result := 1.0;
  elsif Inter_Result < -1.0 then
    Inter_Result := -1.0;
  end if;
  Result := Sin_Cos_Ratio( Inter_Result );
  return Result;
end Sin_R_5term;

pragma PAGE;
function Sin_R_4term (Input : Radians) return Sin_Cos_Ratio is

  Inter_Result : Real;
  Result       : Sin_Cos_Ratio;
  X_Squared   : Radians;

begin
  X_Squared := Input * Input;
  Inter_Result := ((Sin_R_C7 * X_Squared +
                    Sin_R_C5) * X_Squared +
                    Sin_R_C3) * X_Squared;
  Inter_Result := Inter_Result * Real(Input) + Real(Input);

```

```

    if Inter_Result > 1.0 then
        Inter_Result := 1.0;
    elsif Inter_Result < -1.0 then
        Inter_Result := -1.0;
    end if;
    Result := Sin_Cos_Ratio( Inter_Result );
    return Result;
end Sin_R_4term;

```

```
pragma PAGE;
```

```
-- -- Taylor Cosine functions
```

```
function Cos_R_8term (Input : Radians) return Sin_Cos_Ratio is
```

```

    Inter_Result : Real;
    Mod_Input    : Radians;
    Result       : Sin_Cos_Ratio;
    X_Squared    : Radians;

```

```
begin
```

```

    if Input > Pi_Over_2 then
        Mod_Input := Pi - Input;
    else
        Mod_Input := Input;
    end if;
    X_Squared := Mod_Input * Mod_Input;
    Inter_Result := ((((((Cos_R_C15 * X_Squared +
        Cos_R_C13) * X_Squared +
        Cos_R_C11) * X_Squared +
        Cos_R_C9) * X_Squared +
        Cos_R_C7) * X_Squared +
        Cos_R_C5) * X_Squared +
        Cos_R_C3) * X_Squared;

```

```
Inter_Result := Inter_Result + 1.0;
```

```

    if Input > Pi_Over_2 then
        Inter_Result := - Inter_Result;
    end if;

```

```

    if Inter_Result > 1.0 then
        Inter_Result := 1.0;
    elsif Inter_Result < -1.0 then
        Inter_Result := -1.0;
    end if;

```

```
Result := Sin_Cos_Ratio( Inter_Result );
```

```
return Result;
```

```
end Cos_R_8term;
```

```
pragma PAGE;
```

```
function Cos_R_7term (Input : Radians) return Sin_Cos_Ratio is
```

```

    Inter_Result : Real;
    Mod_Input    : Radians;
    Result       : Sin_Cos_Ratio;
    X_Squared    : Radians;

```

```
begin
```

```

    if Input > Pi_Over_2 then
        Mod_Input := Pi - Input;
    end if;

```

```

else
  Mod_Input := Input;
end if;
X_Squared := Mod_Input * Mod_Input;
Inter_Result := (((((Cos_R_C13 * X_Squared +
                    Cos_R_C11) * X_Squared +
                    Cos_R_C9) * X_Squared +
                    Cos_R_C7) * X_Squared +
                    Cos_R_C5) * X_Squared +
                    Cos_R_C3) * X_Squared;
Inter_Result := Inter_Result + 1.0;
if Input > Pi_Over_2 then
  Inter_Result := - Inter_Result;
end if;
if Inter_Result > 1.0 then
  Inter_Result := 1.0;
elseif Inter_Result < -1.0 then
  Inter_Result := -1.0;
end if;
Result := Sin_Cos_Ratio( Inter_Result );
return Result;
end Cos_R_7term;

pragma PAGE;
function Cos_R_6term (Input : Radians) return Sin_Cos_Ratio is

  Inter_Result : Real;
  Mod_Input    : Radians;
  Result       : Sin_Cos_Ratio;
  X_Squared    : Radians;

begin
  if Input > Pi_Over_2 then
    Mod_Input := Pi - Input;
  else
    Mod_Input := Input;
  end if;
  X_Squared := Mod_Input * Mod_Input;
  Inter_Result := (((((Cos_R_C11 * X_Squared +
                    Cos_R_C9) * X_Squared +
                    Cos_R_C7) * X_Squared +
                    Cos_R_C5) * X_Squared +
                    Cos_R_C3) * X_Squared;
  Inter_Result := Inter_Result + 1.0;
  if Input > Pi_Over_2 then
    Inter_Result := - Inter_Result;
  end if;
  if Inter_Result > 1.0 then
    Inter_Result := 1.0;
  elseif Inter_Result < -1.0 then
    Inter_Result := -1.0;
  end if;
  Result := Sin_Cos_Ratio( Inter_Result );
  return Result;
end Cos_R_6term;

pragma PAGE;

```

```
function Cos_R_5term (Input : Radians) return Sin_Cos_Ratio is
```

```
  Inter_Result  : Real;
  Mod_Input     : Radians;
  Result        : Sin_Cos_Ratio;
  X_Squared     : Radians;
```

```
begin
```

```
  if Input > Pi Over 2 then
    Mod_Input := Pi - Input;
```

```
  else
```

```
    Mod_Input := Input;
```

```
  end if;
```

```
  X_Squared := Mod_Input * Mod_Input;
```

```
  Inter_Result := (((Cos_R_C9 * X_Squared +
                    Cos_R_C7) * X_Squared +
                    Cos_R_C5) * X_Squared +
                  Cos_R_C3) * X_Squared;
```

```
  Inter_Result := Inter_Result + 1.0;
```

```
  if Input > Pi Over 2 then
```

```
    Inter_Result := - Inter_Result;
```

```
  end if;
```

```
  if Inter_Result > 1.0 then
```

```
    Inter_Result := 1.0;
```

```
  elsif Inter_Result < -1.0 then
```

```
    Inter_Result := -1.0;
```

```
  end if;
```

```
  Result := Sin_Cos_Ratio( Inter_Result );
```

```
return Result;
```

```
end Cos_R_5term;
```

```
pragma PAGE;
```

```
function Cos_R_4term (Input : Radians) return Sin_Cos_Ratio is
```

```
  Inter_Result  : Real;
  Mod_Input     : Radians;
  Result        : Sin_Cos_Ratio;
  X_Squared     : Radians;
```

```
begin
```

```
  if Input > Pi Over 2 then
```

```
    Mod_Input := Pi - Input;
```

```
  else
```

```
    Mod_Input := Input;
```

```
  end if;
```

```
  X_Squared := Mod_Input * Mod_Input;
```

```
  Inter_Result := (((Cos_R_C7 * X_Squared +
                    Cos_R_C5) * X_Squared +
                    Cos_R_C3) * X_Squared;
```

```
  Inter_Result := Inter_Result + 1.0;
```

```
  if Input > Pi Over 2 then
```

```
    Inter_Result := - Inter_Result;
```

```
  end if;
```

```
  if Inter_Result > 1.0 then
```

```
    Inter_Result := 1.0;
```

```
  elsif Inter_Result < -1.0 then
```

```
    Inter_Result := -1.0;
```



```

    end if;
    Result := Sin_Cos_Ratio( Inter_Result );
    return Result;
end Cos_R_4term;

pragma PAGE;
-- -- Taylor tangent functions

function Tan_R_8term (Input : Radians) return Tan_Ratio is

    Inter_Result : Real;
    Result       : Tan_Ratio;
    X_Squared    : Radians;

begin
    X_Squared := Input * Input;
    Inter_Result := ((((((Tan_R_C15 * X_Squared +
                          Tan_R_C13) * X_Squared +
                          Tan_R_C11) * X_Squared +
                          Tan_R_C9) * X_Squared +
                          Tan_R_C7) * X_Squared +
                          Tan_R_C5) * X_Squared +
                          Tan_R_C3) * X_Squared;
    Result := Tan_Ratio(Inter_Result * Real(Input) + Real(Input));
    return Result;
end Tan_R_8term;

pragma PAGE;
-- -- Taylor arcsine functions

function Arcsin_R_8term (Input : Sin_Cos_Ratio) return Radians is

    Inter_Result : Real;
    Result       : Radians;
    X_Squared    : Real;

begin
    X_Squared := Real(Input * Input);
    Inter_Result := ((((((Arcsin_R_C15 * X_Squared +
                          Arcsin_R_C13) * X_Squared +
                          Arcsin_R_C11) * X_Squared +
                          Arcsin_R_C9) * X_Squared +
                          Arcsin_R_C7) * X_Squared +
                          Arcsin_R_C5) * X_Squared +
                          Arcsin_R_C3) * X_Squared;
    Result := Radians(Inter_Result * Real(Input) + Real(Input));
    return Result;
end Arcsin_R_8term;

pragma PAGE;
function Arcsin_R_7term (Input : Sin_Cos_Ratio) return Radians is

    Inter_Result : Real;
    Result       : Radians;
    X_Squared    : Real;

begin

```

```

X_Squared := Real(Input * Input);
Inter_Result := (((((Arcsin_R_C13 * X_Squared +
                    Arcsin_R_C11) * X_Squared +
                    Arcsin_R_C9) * X_Squared +
                    Arcsin_R_C7) * X_Squared +
                    Arcsin_R_C5) * X_Squared +
                    Arcsin_R_C3) * X_Squared;
Result := Radians(Inter_Result * Real(Input) + Real(Input));
return Result;
end Arcsin_R_7term;

pragma PAGE;
function Arcsin_R_6term (Input : Sin_Cos_Ratio) return Radians is

    Inter_Result : Real;
    Result       : Radians;
    X_Squared    : Real;

begin
    X_Squared := Real(Input * Input);
    Inter_Result := (((((Arcsin_R_C11 * X_Squared +
                        Arcsin_R_C9) * X_Squared +
                        Arcsin_R_C7) * X_Squared +
                        Arcsin_R_C5) * X_Squared +
                        Arcsin_R_C3) * X_Squared;
    Result := Radians(Inter_Result * Real(Input) + Real(Input));
    return Result;
end Arcsin_R_6term;

pragma PAGE;
function Arcsin_R_5term (Input : Sin_Cos_Ratio) return Radians is

    Inter_Result : Real;
    Result       : Radians;
    X_Squared    : Real;

begin
    X_Squared := Real(Input * Input);
    Inter_Result := (((((Arcsin_R_C9 * X_Squared +
                        Arcsin_R_C7) * X_Squared +
                        Arcsin_R_C5) * X_Squared +
                        Arcsin_R_C3) * X_Squared;
    Result := Radians(Inter_Result * Real(Input) + Real(Input));
    return Result;
end Arcsin_R_5term;

pragma PAGE;
-- -- Taylor arccosine functions

function Arccos_R_8term (Input : Sin_Cos_Ratio) return Radians is

    Inter_Result : Real;
    Result       : Radians;
    X_Squared    : Real;

begin
    X_Squared := Real(Input * Input);

```

```

Inter_Result := ((((((Arcsin_R_C15 * X_Squared +
                    Arcsin_R_C13) * X_Squared +
                    Arcsin_R_C11) * X_Squared +
                    Arcsin_R_C9) * X_Squared +
                    Arcsin_R_C7) * X_Squared +
                    Arcsin_R_C5) * X_Squared +
                    Arcsin_R_C3) * X_Squared;
Result := Pi_Over_2 - (Radians(Inter_Result * Real(Input) + Real(Input)));
return Result;
end Arccos_R_8term;

```

```
pragma PAGE;
```

```
function Arccos_R_7term (Input : Sin_Cos_Ratio) return Radians is
```

```

Inter_Result : Real;
Result       : Radians;
X_Squared    : Real;

```

```
begin
```

```

X_Squared := Real(Input * Input);
Inter_Result := ((((((Arcsin_R_C13 * X_Squared +
                    Arcsin_R_C11) * X_Squared +
                    Arcsin_R_C9) * X_Squared +
                    Arcsin_R_C7) * X_Squared +
                    Arcsin_R_C5) * X_Squared +
                    Arcsin_R_C3) * X_Squared;
Result := Pi_Over_2 - (Radians(Inter_Result * Real(Input) + Real(Input)));
return Result;
end Arccos_R_7term;

```

```
pragma PAGE;
```

```
function Arccos_R_6term (Input : Sin_Cos_Ratio) return Radians is
```

```

Inter_Result : Real;
Result       : Radians;
X_Squared    : Real;

```

```
begin
```

```

X_Squared := Real(Input * Input);
Inter_Result := (((((Arcsin_R_C11 * X_Squared +
                    Arcsin_R_C9) * X_Squared +
                    Arcsin_R_C7) * X_Squared +
                    Arcsin_R_C5) * X_Squared +
                    Arcsin_R_C3) * X_Squared;
Result := Pi_Over_2 - (Radians(Inter_Result * Real(Input) + Real(Input)));
return Result;
end Arccos_R_6term;

```

```
pragma PAGE;
```

```
function Arccos_R_5term (Input : Sin_Cos_Ratio) return Radians is
```

```

Inter_Result : Real;
Result       : Radians;
X_Squared    : Real;

```

```
begin
```

```
X_Squared := Real(Input * Input);
```

```
Result := Temp + (((((Arctan_R_C13 * Input_Squared +
                        Arctan_R_C11) * Input_Squared +
                        Arctan_R_C9) * Input_Squared +
```

```

                                Arctan_R_C7) * Input_Squared +
                                Arctan_R_C5) * Input_Squared +
                                Arctan_R_C3) * Input_Squared -
                                1.0) * Radians(Inverse);

    return Result;
end Arctan_R_7term;

pragma PAGE;
function Arctan_R_6term(Input : Tan_Ratio) return Radians is

    Input_Squared : Radians;
    Inverse       : Tan_Ratio;
    Result        : Radians;
    Temp         : Radians;

begin
    if Input <= 1.0 then
        Temp := -PI_Over_2;
    else
        Temp := Pi_Over_2;
    end if;
    Inverse := 1.0 / Input;
    Input_Squared := Radians(Inverse * Inverse);
    Result := Temp + (((Arctan_R_C11 * Input_Squared +
                        Arctan_R_C9) * Input_Squared +
                        Arctan_R_C7) * Input_Squared +
                        Arctan_R_C5) * Input_Squared +
                        Arctan_R_C3) * Input_Squared -
                1.0) * Radians(Inverse);

    return Result;
end Arctan_R_6term;

pragma PAGE;
function Arctan_R_5term(Input : Tan_Ratio) return Radians is

    Input_Squared : Radians;
    Inverse       : Tan_Ratio;
    Result        : Radians;
    Temp         : Radians;

begin
    if Input <= 1.0 then
        Temp := -PI_Over_2;
    else
        Temp := Pi_Over_2;
    end if;
    Inverse := 1.0 / Input;
    Input_Squared := Radians(Inverse * Inverse);
    Result := Temp + (((Arctan_R_C9 * Input_Squared +
                        Arctan_R_C7) * Input_Squared +
                        Arctan_R_C5) * Input_Squared +
                        Arctan_R_C3) * Input_Squared -
                1.0) * Radians(Inverse);

    return Result;
end Arctan_R_5term;

pragma PAGE;
```

```
Input_Squared : Radians;
Inverse       : Tan_Ratio;
Result       : Radians;
Temp         : Radians;
```

```
if Input <= 1.0 then
    Temp := -PI Over 2;
```

Temp := Pi Over 2;

```
Inverse := 1.0 / Input;
```

```
Result := Temp + (((Arctan_R_C7 * Input_Squared +
    Arctan_R_C5) * Input_Squared +
    Arctan_R_C3) * Input_Squared -
    1.0) * Radians(Inverse);
```

```
end Arctan R 4term;
```

-- -- Used when  $|Input| < 1$

```
Input_Squared : Tan_Ratio;
Inter_Result  : Tan_Ratio;
Result        : Radians;
```

```
Inter_Result := ((((((Alt_ArcTan_R_C15 * Input_Squared +
    Alt_ArcTan_R_C13) * Input_Squared +
    Alt_ArcTan_R_C11) * Input_Squared +
    Alt_ArcTan_R_C9) * Input_Squared +
    Alt_ArcTan_R_C7) * Input_Squared +
    Alt_ArcTan_R_C5) * Input_Squared +
    Alt_ArcTan_R_C3) * Input_Squared;
```

```
end Alt Arctan R 8term;
```

```
Input_Squared : Tan_Ratio;
Inter_Result  : Tan_Ratio;
Result        : Radians;
```

```
Inter_Result := (((Alt_Arctan_R_C13 * Input_Squared +
                    Alt_Arctan_R_C11) * Input_Squared +
                    Alt_Arctan_R_C9) * Input_Squared +
```

```

        Alt_Arctan_R_C7) * Input_Squared +
        Alt_Arctan_R_C5) * Input_Squared +
        Alt_Arctan_R_C3) * Input_Squared;
    Result := Radians(Inter_Result * Input + Input);
    return Result;
end Alt_Arctan_R_7term;

pragma PAGE;
function Alt_Arctan_R_6term(Input : Tan_Ratio) return Radians is

    Input_Squared : Tan_Ratio;
    Inter_Result   : Tan_Ratio;
    Result         : Radians;

begin
    Input_Squared := Input * Input;
    Inter_Result := (((Alt_Arctan_R_C11 * Input_Squared +
        Alt_Arctan_R_C9) * Input_Squared +
        Alt_Arctan_R_C7) * Input_Squared +
        Alt_Arctan_R_C5) * Input_Squared +
        Alt_Arctan_R_C3) * Input_Squared;
    Result := Radians(Inter_Result * Input + Input);
    return Result;
end Alt_Arctan_R_6term;

pragma PAGE;
function Alt_Arctan_R_5term(Input : Tan_Ratio) return Radians is

    Input_Squared : Tan_Ratio;
    Inter_Result   : Tan_Ratio;
    Result         : Radians;

begin
    Input_Squared := Input * Input;
    Inter_Result := (((Alt_Arctan_R_C9 * Input_Squared +
        Alt_Arctan_R_C7) * Input_Squared +
        Alt_Arctan_R_C5) * Input_Squared +
        Alt_Arctan_R_C3) * Input_Squared;
    Result := Radians(Inter_Result * Input + Input);
    return Result;
end Alt_Arctan_R_5term;

pragma PAGE;
function Alt_Arctan_R_4term(Input : Tan_Ratio) return Radians is

    Input_Squared : Tan_Ratio;
    Inter_Result   : Tan_Ratio;
    Result         : Radians;

begin
    Input_Squared := Input * Input;
    Inter_Result := ((Alt_Arctan_R_C7 * Input_Squared +
        Alt_Arctan_R_C5) * Input_Squared +
        Alt_Arctan_R_C3) * Input_Squared;
    Result := Radians(Inter_Result * Input + Input);
    return Result;
end Alt_Arctan_R_4term;

```

```
pragma PAGE;
-- -- Modified Taylor Sine functions
```

```
function Mod_Sin_R_8term(Input : Radians) return Sin_Cos_Ratio is
```

```
    Inter_Result_0 : Real;
    Inter_Result_1 : Real;
    Result          : Sin_Cos_Ratio;
    X_Squared       : Real;
```

```
begin
```

```
    if abs(Input) >= Pi Over 4 then
```

```
        Inter_Result_0 := Real(Pi Over 2 - abs(Input));
```

```
        X_Squared := Inter_Result_0 * Inter_Result_0;
```

```
        Inter_Result_1 := ((((((Cos_R_C15 * X_Squared +
                                Cos_R_C13) * X_Squared +
                                Cos_R_C11) * X_Squared +
                                Cos_R_C9) * X_Squared +
                                Cos_R_C7) * X_Squared +
                                Cos_R_C5) * X_Squared +
                                Cos_R_C3) * X_Squared;
```

```
        Inter_Result_1 := Inter_Result_1 + 1.0;
```

```
        if Input <= - Pi Over 4 then
```

```
            Inter_Result_1 := - Inter_Result_1;
```

```
        end if;
```

```
    else
```

```
        X_Squared := Input * Input;
```

```
        Inter_Result_1 := ((((((Sin_R_C15 * X_Squared +
                                Sin_R_C13) * X_Squared +
                                Sin_R_C11) * X_Squared +
                                Sin_R_C9) * X_Squared +
                                Sin_R_C7) * X_Squared +
                                Sin_R_C5) * X_Squared +
                                Sin_R_C3) * X_Squared;
```

```
        Inter_Result_1 := Inter_Result_1 * Real(Input) + Real(Input);
```

```
    end if;
```

```
    if Inter_Result_1 > 1.0 then
```

```
        Inter_Result_1 := 1.0;
```

```
    elsif Inter_Result_1 < -1.0 then
```

```
        Inter_Result_1 := -1.0;
```

```
    end if;
```

```
    Result := Sin_Cos_Ratio( Inter_Result_1 );
```

```
    return Result;
```

```
end Mod_Sin_R_8term;
```

```
pragma PAGE;
```

```
function Mod_Sin_R_7term (Input : Radians) return Sin_Cos_Ratio is
```

```
    Inter_Result_0 : Real;
    Inter_Result_1 : Real;
    Result          : Sin_Cos_Ratio;
    X_Squared       : Real;
```

```
begin
```

```
    if abs(Input) >= Pi Over 4 then
```

```
        Inter_Result_0 := Real(Pi Over 2 - abs(Input));
```



```

X_Squared := Inter_Result_0 * Inter_Result_0;
Inter_Result_1 := (((((Cos_R_C13 * X_Squared +
                        Cos_R_C11) * X_Squared +
                        Cos_R_C9) * X_Squared +
                        Cos_R_C7) * X_Squared +
                        Cos_R_C5) * X_Squared +
                        Cos_R_C3) * X_Squared;
Inter_Result_1 := Inter_Result_1 + 1.0;
if Input <= - Pi Over 4 then
    Inter_Result_1 := - Inter_Result_1;
end if;
else
    X_Squared := Input * Input;
    Inter_Result_1 := (((((Sin_R_C13 * X_Squared +
                        Sin_R_C11) * X_Squared +
                        Sin_R_C9) * X_Squared +
                        Sin_R_C7) * X_Squared +
                        Sin_R_C5) * X_Squared +
                        Sin_R_C3) * X_Squared;
    Inter_Result_1 := Inter_Result_1 * Real(Input) + Real(Input);
end if;
if Inter_Result_1 > 1.0 then
    Inter_Result_1 := 1.0;
elsif Inter_Result_1 < -1.0 then
    Inter_Result_1 := -1.0;
end if;
Result := Sin_Cos_Ratio( Inter_Result_1 );
return Result;
end Mod_Sin_R_7term;

```

pragma PAGE;

function Mod\_Sin\_R\_6term (Input : Radians) return Sin\_Cos\_Ratio is

```

Inter_Result_0 : Real;
Inter_Result_1 : Real;
Result         : Sin_Cos_Ratio;
X_Squared      : Real;

```

begin

```

if abs(Input) >= Pi Over 4 then
    Inter_Result_0 := Real(Pi Over 2 - abs(Input));
    X_Squared := Inter_Result_0 * Inter_Result_0;
    Inter_Result_1 := (((((Cos_R_C11 * X_Squared +
                        Cos_R_C9) * X_Squared +
                        Cos_R_C7) * X_Squared +
                        Cos_R_C5) * X_Squared +
                        Cos_R_C3) * X_Squared;
    Inter_Result_1 := Inter_Result_1 + 1.0;
    if Input <= - Pi Over 4 then
        Inter_Result_1 := - Inter_Result_1;
    end if;
else
    X_Squared := Input * Input;
    Inter_Result_1 := (((((Sin_R_C11 * X_Squared +
                        Sin_R_C9) * X_Squared +
                        Sin_R_C7) * X_Squared +
                        Sin_R_C5) * X_Squared +

```

```

                Sin_R_C3) * X_Squared;
    Inter_Result_1 := Inter_Result_1 * Real(Input) + Real(Input);
end if;
if Inter_Result_1 > 1.0 then
    Inter_Result_1 := 1.0;
elsif Inter_Result_1 < -1.0 then
    Inter_Result_1 := -1.0;
end if;
Result := Sin_Cos_Ratio( Inter_Result_1 );
return Result;
end Mod_Sin_R_6term;

```

```

pragma PAGE;
function Mod_Sin_R_5term (Input : Radians) return Sin_Cos_Ratio is

```

```

    Inter_Result_0 : Real;
    Inter_Result_1 : Real;
    Result          : Sin_Cos_Ratio;
    X_Squared       : Real;

```

```

begin
    if abs(Input) >= Pi_Over_4 then
        Inter_Result_0 := Real(Pi_Over_2 - abs(Input));
        X_Squared := Inter_Result_0 * Inter_Result_0;
        Inter_Result_1 := (((Cos_R_C9 * X_Squared +
                               Cos_R_C7) * X_Squared +
                               Cos_R_C5) * X_Squared +
                               Cos_R_C3) * X_Squared;
        Inter_Result_1 := Inter_Result_1 + 1.0;
        if Input <= - Pi_Over_4 then
            Inter_Result_1 := - Inter_Result_1;
        end if;
    else
        X_Squared := Input * Input;
        Inter_Result_1 := (((Sin_R_C9 * X_Squared +
                               Sin_R_C7) * X_Squared +
                               Sin_R_C5) * X_Squared +
                               Sin_R_C3) * X_Squared;
        Inter_Result_1 := Inter_Result_1 * Real(Input) + Real(Input);
    end if;
    if Inter_Result_1 > 1.0 then
        Inter_Result_1 := 1.0;
    elsif Inter_Result_1 < -1.0 then
        Inter_Result_1 := -1.0;
    end if;
    Result := Sin_Cos_Ratio( Inter_Result_1 );
    return Result;
end Mod_Sin_R_5term;

```

```

pragma PAGE;
function Mod_Sin_R_4term (Input : Radians) return Sin_Cos_Ratio is

```

```

    Inter_Result_0 : Real;
    Inter_Result_1 : Real;
    Result          : Sin_Cos_Ratio;
    X_Squared       : Real;

```

```

begin
  if abs(Input) >= Pi Over 4 then
    Inter_Result_0 := Real(Pi Over 2 - abs(Input));
    X_Squared := Inter_Result_0 * Inter_Result_0;
    Inter_Result_1 := ((Cos_R_C7 * X_Squared +
                       Cos_R_C5) * X_Squared +
                       Cos_R_C3) * X_Squared;
    Inter_Result_1 := Inter_Result_1 + 1.0;
    if Input <= - Pi Over 4 then
      Inter_Result_1 := - Inter_Result_1;
    end if;
  else
    X_Squared := Input * Input;
    Inter_Result_1 := ((Sin_R_C7 * X_Squared +
                       Sin_R_C5) * X_Squared +
                       Sin_R_C3) * X_Squared;
    Inter_Result_1 := Inter_Result_1 * Real(Input) + Real(Input);
  end if;
  if Inter_Result_1 > 1.0 then
    Inter_Result_1 := 1.0;
  elsif Inter_Result_1 < -1.0 then
    Inter_Result_1 := -1.0;
  end if;
  Result := Sin_Cos_Ratio( Inter_Result_1 );
  return Result;
end Mod_Sin_R_4term;

```

```
pragma PAGE;
```

```
-- -- Modified Taylor Cosine functions
```

```
function Mod_Cos_R_8term(Input : Radians) return Sin_Cos_Ratio is
```

```

  Inter_Result_0 : Real;
  Inter_Result_1 : Real;
  Mod_Input      : Radians;
  Result         : Sin_Cos_Ratio;
  X_Squared      : Real;

```

```

begin
  if (Input <= Pi Over 4) or (Input >= 3.0 * Pi Over 4) then
    if Input > Pi Over 2 then
      Mod_Input := Pi - Input;
    else
      Mod_Input := Input;
    end if;
    X_Squared := Mod_Input * Mod_Input;
    Inter_Result_1 := ((((((Cos_R_C15 * X_Squared +
                           Cos_R_C13) * X_Squared +
                           Cos_R_C11) * X_Squared +
                           Cos_R_C9) * X_Squared +
                           Cos_R_C7) * X_Squared +
                           Cos_R_C5) * X_Squared +
                           Cos_R_C3) * X_Squared;
    Inter_Result_1 := Inter_Result_1 + 1.0 ;
    if Input > Pi Over 2 then
      Inter_Result_1 := - Inter_Result_1;
    end if;

```

```

else
  Inter_Result_0 := Real(Pi Over 2 - Input);
  X_Squared := Inter_Result_0 * Inter_Result_0;
  Inter_Result_1 := (((((Sin_R_C15 * X_Squared +
                        Sin_R_C13) * X_Squared +
                        Sin_R_C11) * X_Squared +
                        Sin_R_C9) * X_Squared +
                        Sin_R_C7) * X_Squared +
                        Sin_R_C5) * X_Squared +
                        Sin_R_C3) * X_Squared;
  Inter_Result_1 := Inter_Result_1 * Inter_Result_0 + Inter_Result_0;
end if;
if Inter_Result_1 > 1.0 then
  Inter_Result_1 := 1.0;
elseif Inter_Result_1 < -1.0 then
  Inter_Result_1 := -1.0;
end if;
Result := Sin_Cos_Ratio( Inter_Result_1 );
return Result;
end Mod_Cos_R_8term;

```

```

pragma PAGE;
function Mod_Cos_R_7term(Input : Radians) return Sin_Cos_Ratio is

```

```

  Inter_Result_0 : Real;
  Inter_Result_1 : Real;
  Mod_Input      : Radians;
  Result         : Sin_Cos_Ratio;
  X_Squared      : Real;

```

```

begin
  if (Input <= Pi Over 4) or (Input >= 3.0 * Pi Over 4) then
    if Input > Pi Over 2 then
      Mod_Input := Pi - Input;
    else
      Mod_Input := Input;
    end if;
    X_Squared := Mod_Input * Mod_Input;
    Inter_Result_1 := (((((Cos_R_C13 * X_Squared +
                        Cos_R_C11) * X_Squared +
                        Cos_R_C9) * X_Squared +
                        Cos_R_C7) * X_Squared +
                        Cos_R_C5) * X_Squared +
                        Cos_R_C3) * X_Squared;
    Inter_Result_1 := Inter_Result_1 + 1.0 ;
    if Input > Pi Over 2 then
      Inter_Result_1 := - Inter_Result_1;
    end if;
  else
    Inter_Result_0 := Real(Pi Over 2 - Input);
    X_Squared := Inter_Result_0 * Inter_Result_0;
    Inter_Result_1 := (((((Sin_R_C13 * X_Squared +
                        Sin_R_C11) * X_Squared +
                        Sin_R_C9) * X_Squared +
                        Sin_R_C7) * X_Squared +
                        Sin_R_C5) * X_Squared +
                        Sin_R_C3) * X_Squared;

```

```

    Inter_Result_1 := Inter_Result_1 * Inter_Result_0 + Inter_Result_0;
end if;
if Inter_Result_1 > 1.0 then
    Inter_Result_1 := 1.0;
elsif Inter_Result_1 < -1.0 then
    Inter_Result_1 := -1.0;
end if;
Result := Sin_Cos_Ratio( Inter_Result_1 );
return Result;
end Mod_Cos_R_7term;

```

```

pragma PAGE;
function Mod_Cos_R_6term(Input : Radians) return Sin_Cos_Ratio is

```

```

    Inter_Result_0 : Real;
    Inter_Result_1 : Real;
    Mod_Input      : Radians;
    Result         : Sin_Cos_Ratio;
    X_Squared      : Real;

```

```

begin
    if (Input <= Pi_Over_4) or (Input >= 3.0 * Pi_Over_4) then
        if Input > Pi_Over_2 then
            Mod_Input := Pi - Input;
        else
            Mod_Input := Input;
        end if;
        X_Squared := Mod_Input * Mod_Input;
        Inter_Result_1 := (((Cos_R_C11 * X_Squared +
                               Cos_R_C9) * X_Squared +
                               Cos_R_C7) * X_Squared +
                               Cos_R_C5) * X_Squared +
                               Cos_R_C3) * X_Squared;
        Inter_Result_1 := Inter_Result_1 + 1.0 ;
        if Input > Pi_Over_2 then
            Inter_Result_1 := - Inter_Result_1;
        end if;
    else
        Inter_Result_0 := Real(Pi_Over_2 - Input);
        X_Squared := Inter_Result_0 * Inter_Result_0;
        Inter_Result_1 := (((Sin_R_C11 * X_Squared +
                               Sin_R_C9) * X_Squared +
                               Sin_R_C7) * X_Squared +
                               Sin_R_C5) * X_Squared +
                               Sin_R_C3) * X_Squared;
        Inter_Result_1 := Inter_Result_1 * Inter_Result_0 + Inter_Result_0;
    end if;
    if Inter_Result_1 > 1.0 then
        Inter_Result_1 := 1.0;
    elsif Inter_Result_1 < -1.0 then
        Inter_Result_1 := -1.0;
    end if;
    Result := Sin_Cos_Ratio( Inter_Result_1 );
    return Result;
end Mod_Cos_R_6term;

```

```

pragma PAGE;

```

function Mod\_Cos\_R\_5term(Input : Radians) return Sin\_Cos\_Ratio is

```

Inter_Result_0 : Real;
Inter_Result_1 : Real;
Mod_Input      : Radians;
Result         : Sin_Cos_Ratio;
X_Squared      : Real;

```

begin

```

if (Input <= Pi_Over_4) or (Input >= 3.0 * Pi_Over_4) then

```

```

    if Input > Pi_Over_2 then

```

```

        Mod_Input := Pi - Input;

```

```

    else

```

```

        Mod_Input := Input;

```

```

    end if;

```

```

    X_Squared := Mod_Input * Mod_Input;

```

```

    Inter_Result_1 := (((Cos_R_C9 * X_Squared +
                        Cos_R_C7) * X_Squared +
                        Cos_R_C5) * X_Squared +
                        Cos_R_C3) * X_Squared;

```

```

    Inter_Result_1 := Inter_Result_1 + 1.0 ;

```

```

    if Input > Pi_Over_2 then

```

```

        Inter_Result_1 := - Inter_Result_1;

```

```

    end if;

```

```

else

```

```

    Inter_Result_0 := Real(Pi_Over_2 - Input);

```

```

    X_Squared := Inter_Result_0 * Inter_Result_0;

```

```

    Inter_Result_1 := (((Sin_R_C9 * X_Squared +
                        Sin_R_C7) * X_Squared +
                        Sin_R_C5) * X_Squared +
                        Sin_R_C3) * X_Squared;

```

```

    Inter_Result_1 := Inter_Result_1 * Inter_Result_0 + Inter_Result_0;

```

```

end if;

```

```

if Inter_Result_1 > 1.0 then

```

```

    Inter_Result_1 := 1.0;

```

```

elsif Inter_Result_1 < -1.0 then

```

```

    Inter_Result_1 := -1.0;

```

```

end if;

```

```

Result := Sin_Cos_Ratio( Inter_Result_1 );

```

```

return Result;

```

```

end Mod_Cos_R_5term;

```

```

pragma PAGE;

```

function Mod\_Cos\_R\_4term(Input : Radians) return Sin\_Cos\_Ratio is

```

Inter_Result_0 : Real;
Inter_Result_1 : Real;
Mod_Input      : Radians;
Result         : Sin_Cos_Ratio;
X_Squared      : Real;

```

begin

```

if (Input <= Pi_Over_4) or (Input >= 3.0 * Pi_Over_4) then

```

```

    if Input > Pi_Over_2 then

```

```

        Mod_Input := Pi - Input;

```

```

    else

```

```

        Mod_Input := Input;

```

```

    end if;
    X_Squared := Mod_Input * Mod_Input;
    Inter_Result_1 := ((Cos_R_C7 * X_Squared +
                      Cos_R_C5) * X_Squared +
                      Cos_R_C3) * X_Squared;
    Inter_Result_1 := Inter_Result_1 + 1.0 ;
    if Input > Pi_Over_2 then
        Inter_Result_1 := - Inter_Result_1;
    end if;
else
    Inter_Result_0 := Real(Pi_Over_2 - Input);
    X_Squared := Inter_Result_0 * Inter_Result_0;
    Inter_Result_1 := ((Sin_R_C7 * X_Squared +
                      Sin_R_C5) * X_Squared +
                      Sin_R_C3) * X_Squared;
    Inter_Result_1 := Inter_Result_1 * Inter_Result_0 + Inter_Result_0;
end if;
if Inter_Result_1 > 1.0 then
    Inter_Result_1 := 1.0;
elsif Inter_Result_1 < -1.0 then
    Inter_Result_1 := -1.0;
end if;
Result := Sin_Cos_Ratio( Inter_Result_1 );
return Result;
end Mod_Cos_R_4term;

```

```
pragma PAGE;
```

```
-- -- Modified Taylor tangent functions
```

```

function Mod_Tan_R_8term (Input : Radians) return Tan_Ratio is
begin
    return Tan_Ratio(Sin_R_8term(Input)) /
           Tan_Ratio(Cos_R_8term(Input));
end Mod_Tan_R_8term;

```

```

pragma PAGE;
function Mod_Tan_R_7term (Input : Radians) return Tan_Ratio is
begin
    return Tan_Ratio(Sin_R_7term(Input)) /
           Tan_Ratio(Cos_R_7term(Input));
end Mod_Tan_R_7term;

```

```

pragma PAGE;
function Mod_Tan_R_6term (Input : Radians) return Tan_Ratio is
begin
    return Tan_Ratio(Sin_R_6term(Input)) /
           Tan_Ratio(Cos_R_6term(Input));
end Mod_Tan_R_6term;

```

```

pragma PAGE;
function Mod_Tan_R_5term (Input : Radians) return Tan_Ratio is
begin
    return Tan_Ratio(Sin_R_5term(Input)) /
           Tan_Ratio(Cos_R_5term(Input));
end Mod_Tan_R_5term;

```

```
pragma PAGE;
```

```
function Mod_Tan_R_4term (Input : Radians) return Tan_Ratio is
begin
    return Tan_Ratio(Sin_R_4term(Input)) /
           Tan_Ratio(Cos_R_4term(Input));
end Mod_Tan_R_4term;

end Taylor_Radian_Operations;
```



separate (Polynomials.Taylor\_Series)  
package body Taylor\_Degree\_Operations is

-- -- The Sine constants are used in the Taylor operations for computing  
-- the sine. The Cosine constants are used in computing cosines. In  
-- the Modified Taylor operations, however, both sets of constants are  
-- used. They are named to correspond to the power of X (Input) with  
-- which they are termed.

Sin\_D\_C1 : constant := 1.74532\_92e-02;  
Sin\_D\_C3 : constant := -8.86096\_158e-07;  
Sin\_D\_C5 : constant := 1.34960\_162e-11;  
Sin\_D\_C7 : constant := -9.78838\_484e-17;  
Sin\_D\_C9 : constant := 4.14126\_699e-22;  
Sin\_D\_C11 : constant := -1.14680\_931e-27;  
Sin\_D\_C13 : constant := 2.23780\_628e-33;  
Sin\_D\_C15 : constant := -3.13088\_457e-39;

Cos\_D\_C0 : constant := 1.74532\_92e-02;  
Cos\_D\_C2 : constant := -1.52308\_710e-04;  
Cos\_D\_C4 : constant := 3.86632\_386e-09;  
Cos\_D\_C6 : constant := -3.92583\_199e-14;  
Cos\_D\_C8 : constant := 2.13549\_430e-19;  
Cos\_D\_C10 : constant := -7.22787\_516e-25;  
Cos\_D\_C12 : constant := 1.66798\_234e-30;  
Cos\_D\_C14 : constant := -2.79173\_888e-36;

Tan\_D\_C1 : constant := 1.74532\_92e-02;  
Tan\_D\_C3 : constant := 1.77219\_231e-06;  
Tan\_D\_C5 : constant := 2.15936\_259e-10;  
Tan\_D\_C7 : constant := 2.66244\_068e-14;  
Tan\_D\_C9 : constant := 3.28653\_633e-18;  
Tan\_D\_C11 : constant := 4.05735\_804e-22;  
Tan\_D\_C13 : constant := 5.00907\_561e-26;  
Tan\_D\_C15 : constant := 6.18404\_282e-30;

pragma PAGE;

-- -- Taylor Sine functions

function Sin\_D\_8term (Input : Degrees) return Sin\_Cos\_Ratio is

Inter\_Result : Real;  
Result : Sin\_Cos\_Ratio;  
X\_Squared : Real;

begin

X\_Squared := Input \* Input;  
Inter\_Result := ((((((Sin\_D\_C15 \* X\_Squared +  
Sin\_D\_C13) \* X\_Squared +  
Sin\_D\_C11) \* X\_Squared +  
Sin\_D\_C9) \* X\_Squared +  
Sin\_D\_C7) \* X\_Squared +  
Sin\_D\_C5) \* X\_Squared +  
Sin\_D\_C3) \* X\_Squared;

Inter\_Result := Inter\_Result \* Real(Input) +  
(Degrees(Sin\_D\_C1) \* Input);

if Inter\_Result > 1.0 then

```

    Inter_Result := 1.0;
  elsif Inter_Result < -1.0 then
    Inter_Result := -1.0;
  end if;
  Result := Sin_Cos_Ratio( Inter_Result );
  return Result;
end Sin_D_8term;

```

```

pragma PAGE;
function Sin_D_7term (Input : Degrees) return Sin_Cos_Ratio is

```

```

  Inter_Result  : Real;
  Result        : Sin_Cos_Ratio;
  X_Squared     : Real;

```

```

begin
  X_Squared := Input * Input;
  Inter_Result := (((((Sin_D_C13 * X_Squared +
                        Sin_D_C11) * X_Squared +
                        Sin_D_C9) * X_Squared +
                        Sin_D_C7) * X_Squared +
                        Sin_D_C5) * X_Squared +
                    Sin_D_C3) * X_Squared;
  Inter_Result := Inter_Result * Real(Input) +
    (Degrees(Sin_D_C1) * Input);
  if Inter_Result > 1.0 then
    Inter_Result := 1.0;
  elsif Inter_Result < -1.0 then
    Inter_Result := -1.0;
  end if;
  Result := Sin_Cos_Ratio( Inter_Result );
  return Result;
end Sin_D_7term;

```

```

pragma PAGE;
function Sin_D_6term (Input : Degrees) return Sin_Cos_Ratio is

```

```

  Inter_Result  : Real;
  Result        : Sin_Cos_Ratio;
  X_Squared     : Real;

```

```

begin
  X_Squared := Input * Input;
  Inter_Result := (((((Sin_D_C11 * X_Squared +
                        Sin_D_C9) * X_Squared +
                        Sin_D_C7) * X_Squared +
                        Sin_D_C5) * X_Squared +
                    Sin_D_C3) * X_Squared;
  Inter_Result := Inter_Result * Real(Input) +
    (Degrees(Sin_D_C1) * Input);
  if Inter_Result > 1.0 then
    Inter_Result := 1.0;
  elsif Inter_Result < -1.0 then
    Inter_Result := -1.0;
  end if;
  Result := Sin_Cos_Ratio( Inter_Result );
  return Result;

```

```
end Sin_D_6term;
```

```
pragma PAGE;
```

```
function Sin_D_5term (Input : Degrees) return Sin_Cos_Ratio is
```

```
    Inter_Result : Real;
    Result       : Sin_Cos_Ratio;
    X_Squared    : Real;
```

```
begin
```

```
    X_Squared := Input * Input;
    Inter_Result := ((Sin_D_C9 * X_Squared +
                      Sin_D_C7) * X_Squared +
                     Sin_D_C5) * X_Squared +
                     Sin_D_C3) * X_Squared;
    Inter_Result := Inter_Result * Real(Input) +
                     (Degrees(Sin_D_C1) * Input);
```

```
    if Inter_Result > 1.0 then
```

```
        Inter_Result := 1.0;
```

```
    elsif Inter_Result < -1.0 then
```

```
        Inter_Result := -1.0;
```

```
    end if;
```

```
    Result := Sin_Cos_Ratio( Inter_Result );
```

```
    return Result;
```

```
end Sin_D_5term;
```

```
pragma PAGE;
```

```
function Sin_D_4term (Input : Degrees) return Sin_Cos_Ratio is
```

```
    Inter_Result : Real;
    Result       : Sin_Cos_Ratio;
    X_Squared    : Real;
```

```
begin
```

```
    X_Squared := Input * Input;
    Inter_Result := ((Sin_D_C7 * X_Squared +
                      Sin_D_C5) * X_Squared +
                     Sin_D_C3) * X_Squared;
    Inter_Result := Inter_Result * Real(Input) +
                     (Degrees(Sin_D_C1) * Input);
```

```
    if Inter_Result > 1.0 then
```

```
        Inter_Result := 1.0;
```

```
    elsif Inter_Result < -1.0 then
```

```
        Inter_Result := -1.0;
```

```
    end if;
```

```
    Result := Sin_Cos_Ratio( Inter_Result );
```

```
    return Result;
```

```
end Sin_D_4term;
```

```
pragma PAGE;
```

```
-- -- Taylor Cosine functions
```

```
function Cos_D_8term (Input : Degrees) return Sin_Cos_Ratio is
```

```
    Inter_Result : Real;
    Mod_Input    : Degrees;
    Result       : Sin_Cos_Ratio;
```

```

    X_Squared      : Degrees;

begin
    if Input > 90.0 then
        Mod_Input := 180.0 - Input;
    else
        Mod_Input := Input;
    end if;
    X_Squared := Mod_Input * Mod_Input;
    Inter_Result := ((((((Cos_D_C14 * X_Squared +
                        Cos_D_C12) * X_Squared +
                        Cos_D_C10) * X_Squared +
                        Cos_D_C8) * X_Squared +
                        Cos_D_C6) * X_Squared +
                        Cos_D_C4) * X_Squared +
                        Cos_D_C2) * X_Squared;
    Inter_Result := Inter_Result + 1.0;
    if Input > 90.0 then
        Inter_Result := - Inter_Result;
    end if;
    if Inter_Result > 1.0 then
        Inter_Result := 1.0;
    elsif Inter_Result < -1.0 then
        Inter_Result := -1.0;
    end if;
    Result := Sin_Cos_Ratio( Inter_Result );
    return Result;
end Cos_D_8term;

pragma PAGE;
function Cos_D_7term (Input : Degrees) return Sin_Cos_Ratio is

    Inter_Result  : Real;
    Mod_Input     : Degrees;
    Result        : Sin_Cos_Ratio;
    X_Squared     : Degrees;

begin
    if Input > 90.0 then
        Mod_Input := 180.0 - Input;
    else
        Mod_Input := Input;
    end if;
    X_Squared := Mod_Input * Mod_Input;
    Inter_Result := ((((((Cos_D_C12 * X_Squared +
                        Cos_D_C10) * X_Squared +
                        Cos_D_C8) * X_Squared +
                        Cos_D_C6) * X_Squared +
                        Cos_D_C4) * X_Squared +
                        Cos_D_C2) * X_Squared;
    Inter_Result := Inter_Result + 1.0;
    if Input > 90.0 then
        Inter_Result := - Inter_Result;
    end if;
    if Inter_Result > 1.0 then
        Inter_Result := 1.0;
    elsif Inter_Result < -1.0 then

```

```

        Inter_Result := -1.0;
    end if;
    Result := Sin_Cos_Ratio( Inter_Result );
    return Result;
end Cos_D_7term;

pragma PAGE;
function Cos_D_6term (Input : Degrees) return Sin_Cos_Ratio is

    Inter_Result  : Real;
    Mod_Input     : Degrees;
    Result        : Sin_Cos_Ratio;
    X_Squared     : Degrees;

begin
    if Input > 90.0 then
        Mod_Input := 180.0 - Input;
    else
        Mod_Input := Input;
    end if;
    X_Squared := Mod_Input * Mod_Input;
    Inter_Result := (((Cos_D_C10 * X_Squared +
                        Cos_D_C8) * X_Squared +
                        Cos_D_C6) * X_Squared +
                        Cos_D_C4) * X_Squared +
                        Cos_D_C2) * X_Squared;
    Inter_Result := Inter_Result + 1.0;
    if Input > 90.0 then
        Inter_Result := - Inter_Result;
    end if;
    if Inter_Result > 1.0 then
        Inter_Result := 1.0;
    elsif Inter_Result < -1.0 then
        Inter_Result := -1.0;
    end if;
    Result := Sin_Cos_Ratio( Inter_Result );
    return Result;
end Cos_D_6term;

pragma PAGE;
function Cos_D_5term (Input : Degrees) return Sin_Cos_Ratio is

    Inter_Result  : Real;
    Mod_Input     : Degrees;
    Result        : Sin_Cos_Ratio;
    X_Squared     : Degrees;

begin
    if Input > 90.0 then
        Mod_Input := 180.0 - Input;
    else
        Mod_Input := Input;
    end if;
    X_Squared := Mod_Input * Mod_Input;
    Inter_Result := (((Cos_D_C8 * X_Squared +
                        Cos_D_C6) * X_Squared +
                        Cos_D_C4) * X_Squared +

```

```

                                Cos_D_C2) * X_Squared;
Inter_Result := Inter_Result + 1.0;
if Input > 90.0 then
    Inter_Result := - Inter_Result;
end if;
if Inter_Result > 1.0 then
    Inter_Result := 1.0;
elsif Inter_Result < -1.0 then
    Inter_Result := -1.0;
end if;
Result := Sin_Cos_Ratio( Inter_Result );
return Result;
end Cos_D_5term;

pragma PAGE;
function Cos_D_4term (Input : Degrees) return Sin_Cos_Ratio is

    Inter_Result  : Real;
    Mod_Input     : Degrees;
    Result        : Sin_Cos_Ratio;
    X_Squared     : Degrees;

begin
    if Input > 90.0 then
        Mod_Input := 180.0 - Input;
    else
        Mod_Input := Input;
    end if;
    X_Squared := Mod_Input * Mod_Input;
    Inter_Result := ((Cos_D_C6 * X_Squared +
                    Cos_D_C4) * X_Squared +
                    Cos_D_C2) * X_Squared;
    Inter_Result := Inter_Result + 1.0;
    if Input > 90.0 then
        Inter_Result := - Inter_Result;
    end if;
    if Inter_Result > 1.0 then
        Inter_Result := 1.0;
    elsif Inter_Result < -1.0 then
        Inter_Result := -1.0;
    end if;
    Result := Sin_Cos_Ratio( Inter_Result );
    return Result;
end Cos_D_4term;

```

```

pragma PAGE;
-- -- Taylor Tangent fuctions

```

```

function Tan_D_8term (Input : Degrees) return Tan_Ratio is

```

```

    Inter_Result  : Real;
    Result        : Tan_Ratio;
    X_Squared     : Real;

```

```

begin
    X_Squared := Input * Input;

```

```

Inter_Result := ((((((Tan_D_C15 * X_Squared +
                    Tan_D_C13) * X_Squared +
                    Tan_D_C11) * X_Squared +
                    Tan_D_C9) * X_Squared +
                    Tan_D_C7) * X_Squared +
                    Tan_D_C5) * X_Squared +
                    Tan_D_C3) * X_Squared;
Result := Tan_Ratio(Inter_Result) * Tan_Ratio(Input) +
          Tan_Ratio(Input) * Tan_D_C1;
return Result;
end Tan_D_8term;

```

```

pragma PAGE;
-- -- Modified Taylor Sine functions

```

```

function Mod_Sin_D_8term(Input : Degrees) return Sin_Cos_Ratio is

```

```

    Inter_Result_0 : Real;
    Inter_Result_1 : Real;
    Result         : Sin_Cos_Ratio;
    X_Squared      : Real;

```

```

begin

```

```

    if abs(Input) >= 45.0 then
        Inter_Result_0 := Real(90.0 - abs(Input));
        X_Squared := Inter_Result_0 * Inter_Result_0;
        Inter_Result_1 := ((((((Cos_D_C14 * X_Squared +
                                Cos_D_C12) * X_Squared +
                                Cos_D_C10) * X_Squared +
                                Cos_D_C8) * X_Squared +
                                Cos_D_C6) * X_Squared +
                                Cos_D_C4) * X_Squared +
                                Cos_D_C2) * X_Squared;

```

```

        Inter_Result_1 := Inter_Result_1 + 1.0;

```

```

        if Input <= - 45.0 then

```

```

            Inter_Result_1 := - Inter_Result_1;

```

```

        end if;

```

```

    else

```

```

        X_Squared := Input * Input;

```

```

        Inter_Result_1 := ((((((Sin_D_C15 * X_Squared +
                                Sin_D_C13) * X_Squared +
                                Sin_D_C11) * X_Squared +
                                Sin_D_C9) * X_Squared +
                                Sin_D_C7) * X_Squared +
                                Sin_D_C5) * X_Squared +
                                Sin_D_C3) * X_Squared;

```

```

        Inter_Result_1 := Inter_Result_1 * Real(Input) +
          (Degrees(Sin_D_C1) * Input);

```

```

    end if;

```

```

    if Inter_Result_1 > 1.0 then

```

```

        Inter_Result_1 := 1.0;

```

```

    elsif Inter_Result_1 < -1.0 then

```

```

        Inter_Result_1 := -1.0;

```

```

    end if;

```

```

    Result := Sin_Cos_Ratio( Inter_Result_1);

```

```

    return Result;

```

```
end Mod_Sin_D_8term;
```

```
pragma PAGE;
```

```
function Mod_Sin_D_7term (Input : Degrees) return Sin_Cos_Ratio is
```

```

  Inter_Result_0 : Real;
  Inter_Result_1 : Real;
  Result         : Sin_Cos_Ratio;
  X_Squared      : Real;
```

```
begin
```

```
  if abs(Input) >= 45.0 then
```

```

    Inter_Result_0 := Real(90.0 - abs(Input));
    X_Squared := Inter_Result_0 * Inter_Result_0;
    Inter_Result_1 := (((((Cos_D_C12 * X_Squared +
                          Cos_D_C10) * X_Squared +
                          Cos_D_C8) * X_Squared +
                          Cos_D_C6) * X_Squared +
                          Cos_D_C4) * X_Squared +
                          Cos_D_C2) * X_Squared;
```

```
    Inter_Result_1 := Inter_Result_1 + 1.0;
```

```
    if Input <= -45.0 then
```

```
      Inter_Result_1 := - Inter_Result_1;
```

```
    end if;
```

```
  else
```

```
    X_Squared := Input * Input;
```

```

    Inter_Result_1 := (((((Sin_D_C13 * X_Squared +
                          Sin_D_C11) * X_Squared +
                          Sin_D_C9) * X_Squared +
                          Sin_D_C7) * X_Squared +
                          Sin_D_C5) * X_Squared +
                          Sin_D_C3) * X_Squared;
```

```

    Inter_Result_1 := Inter_Result_1 * Real(Input) +
      (Degrees(Sin_D_C1) * Input);
```

```
  end if;
```

```
  if Inter_Result_1 > 1.0 then
```

```
    Inter_Result_1 := 1.0;
```

```
  elsif Inter_Result_1 < -1.0 then
```

```
    Inter_Result_1 := -1.0;
```

```
  end if;
```

```
  Result := Sin_Cos_Ratio( Inter_Result_1 );
```

```
  return Result;
```

```
end Mod_Sin_D_7term;
```

```
pragma PAGE;
```

```
function Mod_Sin_D_6term (Input : Degrees) return Sin_Cos_Ratio is
```

```

  Inter_Result_0 : Real;
  Inter_Result_1 : Real;
  Result         : Sin_Cos_Ratio;
  X_Squared      : Real;
```

```
begin
```

```
  if abs(Input) >= 45.0 then
```

```
    Inter_Result_0 := Real(90.0 - abs(Input));
```

```
    X_Squared := Inter_Result_0 * Inter_Result_0;
```

```
    Inter_Result_1 := (((Cos_D_C10 * X_Squared +
```



```

        Cos_D_C8) * X_Squared +
        Cos_D_C6) * X_Squared +
        Cos_D_C4) * X_Squared +
        Cos_D_C2) * X_Squared;
    Inter_Result_1 := Inter_Result_1 + 1.0;
    if Input <= - 45.0 then
        Inter_Result_1 := - Inter_Result_1;
    end if;
else
    X_Squared := Input * Input;
    Inter_Result_1 := (((Sin_D_C11 * X_Squared +
        Sin_D_C9) * X_Squared +
        Sin_D_C7) * X_Squared +
        Sin_D_C5) * X_Squared +
        Sin_D_C3) * X_Squared;
    Inter_Result_1 := Inter_Result_1 * Real(Input) +
        (Degrees(Sin_D_C1) * Input);
end if;
if Inter_Result_1 > 1.0 then
    Inter_Result_1 := 1.0;
elsif Inter_Result_1 < -1.0 then
    Inter_Result_1 := -1.0;
end if;
Result := Sin_Cos_Ratio( Inter_Result_1 );
return Result;
end Mod_Sin_D_6term;

pragma PAGE;
function Mod_Sin_D_5term (Input : Degrees) return Sin_Cos_Ratio is

    Inter_Result_0 : Real;
    Inter_Result_1 : Real;
    Result         : Sin_Cos_Ratio;
    X_Squared      : Real;

begin
    if abs(Input) >= 45.0 then
        Inter_Result_0 := Real(90.0 - abs(Input));
        X_Squared := Inter_Result_0 * Inter_Result_0;
        Inter_Result_1 := (((Cos_D_C8 * X_Squared +
            Cos_D_C6) * X_Squared +
            Cos_D_C4) * X_Squared +
            Cos_D_C2) * X_Squared;
        Inter_Result_1 := Inter_Result_1 + 1.0;
        if Input <= - 45.0 then
            Inter_Result_1 := - Inter_Result_1;
        end if;
    else
        X_Squared := Input * Input;
        Inter_Result_1 := (((Sin_D_C9 * X_Squared +
            Sin_D_C7) * X_Squared +
            Sin_D_C5) * X_Squared +
            Sin_D_C3) * X_Squared;
        Inter_Result_1 := Inter_Result_1 * Real(Input) +
            (Degrees(Sin_D_C1) * Input);
    end if;
    if Inter_Result_1 > 1.0 then

```

```

    Inter_Result_1 := 1.0;
  elseif Inter_Result_1 < -1.0 then
    Inter_Result_1 := -1.0;
  end if;
  Result := Sin_Cos_Ratio( Inter_Result_1 );
  return Result;
end Mod_Sin_D_5term;

```

```

pragma PAGE;
function Mod_Sin_D_4term (Input : Degrees) return Sin_Cos_Ratio is

```

```

  Inter_Result_0 : Real;
  Inter_Result_1 : Real;
  Result         : Sin_Cos_Ratio;
  X_Squared      : Real;

```

```

begin
  if abs(Input) >= 45.0 then
    Inter_Result_0 := Real(90.0 - abs(Input));
    X_Squared := Inter_Result_0 * Inter_Result_0;
    Inter_Result_1 := ((Cos_D_C6 * X_Squared +
                        Cos_D_C4) * X_Squared +
                        Cos_D_C2) * X_Squared;
    Inter_Result_1 := Inter_Result_1 + 1.0;
    if Input <= -45.0 then
      Inter_Result_1 := - Inter_Result_1;
    end if;
  else
    X_Squared := Input * Input;
    Inter_Result_1 := ((Sin_D_C7 * X_Squared +
                        Sin_D_C5) * X_Squared +
                        Sin_D_C3) * X_Squared;
    Inter_Result_1 := Inter_Result_1 * Real(Input) +
      (Degrees(Sin_D_C1) * Input);
  end if;
  if Inter_Result_1 > 1.0 then
    Inter_Result_1 := 1.0;
  elseif Inter_Result_1 < -1.0 then
    Inter_Result_1 := -1.0;
  end if;
  Result := Sin_Cos_Ratio( Inter_Result_1 );
  return Result;
end Mod_Sin_D_4term;

```

```

pragma PAGE;

```

```

-- -- Modified Taylor Cosine functions

```

```

function Mod_Cos_D_8term(Input : Degrees) return Sin_Cos_Ratio is

```

```

  Inter_Result_0 : Real;
  Inter_Result_1 : Real;
  Mod_Input      : Degrees;
  Result         : Sin_Cos_Ratio;
  X_Squared      : Real;

```

```

begin
  if (Input <= 45.0) or (Input >= 135.0) then

```

```

    if Input > 90.0 then
        Mod_Input := 180.0 - Input;
    else
        Mod_Input := Input;
    end if;
    X_Squared := Mod_Input * Mod_Input;
    Inter_Result_1 := (((((Cos_D_C14 * X_Squared +
        Cos_D_C12) * X_Squared +
        Cos_D_C10) * X_Squared +
        Cos_D_C8) * X_Squared +
        Cos_D_C6) * X_Squared +
        Cos_D_C4) * X_Squared +
        Cos_D_C2) * X_Squared;
    Inter_Result_1 := Inter_Result_1 + 1.0 ;
    if Input > 90.0 then
        Inter_Result_1 := - Inter_Result_1;
    end if;
else
    Inter_Result_0 := Real(90.0 - Input);
    X_Squared := Inter_Result_0 * Inter_Result_0;
    Inter_Result_1 := (((((Sin_D_C15 * X_Squared +
        Sin_D_C13) * X_Squared +
        Sin_D_C11) * X_Squared +
        Sin_D_C9) * X_Squared +
        Sin_D_C7) * X_Squared +
        Sin_D_C5) * X_Squared +
        Sin_D_C3) * X_Squared;
    Inter_Result_1 := Inter_Result_1 * Inter_Result_0 +
        (Sin_D_C1 * Inter_Result_0);
end if;
if Inter_Result_1 > 1.0 then
    Inter_Result_1 := 1.0;
elseif Inter_Result_1 < -1.0 then
    Inter_Result_1 := -1.0;
end if;
Result := Sin_Cos_Ratio( Inter_Result_1 );
return Result;
end Mod_Cos_D_8term;

pragma PAGE;
function Mod_Cos_D_7term(Input : Degrees) return Sin_Cos_Ratio is

    Inter_Result_0 : Real;
    Inter_Result_1 : Real;
    Mod_Input      : Degrees;
    Result         : Sin_Cos_Ratio;
    X_Squared      : Real;

begin
    if (Input <= 45.0) or (Input >= 135.0) then
        if Input > 90.0 then
            Mod_Input := 180.0 - Input;
        else
            Mod_Input := Input;
        end if;
        X_Squared := Mod_Input * Mod_Input;
        Inter_Result_1 := (((((Cos_D_C12 * X_Squared +

```

```

        Cos_D_C10) * X Squared +
        Cos_D_C8) * X Squared +
        Cos_D_C6) * X Squared +
        Cos_D_C4) * X Squared +
        Cos_D_C2) * X Squared;
    Inter_Result_1 := Inter_Result_1 + 1.0 ;
    if Input > 90.0 then
        Inter_Result_1 := - Inter_Result_1;
    end if;
else
    Inter_Result_0 := Real(90.0 - Input);
    X Squared := Inter_Result_0 * Inter_Result_0;
    Inter_Result_1 := (((((Sin_D_C13 * X Squared +
        Sin_D_C11) * X Squared +
        Sin_D_C9) * X Squared +
        Sin_D_C7) * X Squared +
        Sin_D_C5) * X Squared +
        Sin_D_C3) * X Squared;
    Inter_Result_1 := Inter_Result_1 * Inter_Result_0 +
        (Sin_D_C1 * Inter_Result_0);
end if;
if Inter_Result_1 > 1.0 then
    Inter_Result_1 := 1.0;
elseif Inter_Result_1 < -1.0 then
    Inter_Result_1 := -1.0;
end if;
Result := Sin_Cos_Ratio( Inter_Result_1 );
return Result;
end Mod_Cos_D_7term;

pragma PAGE;
function Mod_Cos_D_6term(Input : Degrees) return Sin_Cos_Ratio is

    Inter_Result_0 : Real;
    Inter_Result_1 : Real;
    Mod_Input      : Degrees;
    Result         : Sin_Cos_Ratio;
    X_Squared      : Real;

begin
    if (Input <= 45.0) or (Input >= 135.0) then
        if Input > 90.0 then
            Mod_Input := 180.0 - Input;
        else
            Mod_Input := Input;
        end if;
        X_Squared := Mod_Input * Mod_Input;
        Inter_Result_1 := (((((Cos_D_C10 * X Squared +
            Cos_D_C8) * X Squared +
            Cos_D_C6) * X Squared +
            Cos_D_C4) * X Squared +
            Cos_D_C2) * X Squared;
        Inter_Result_1 := Inter_Result_1 + 1.0 ;
        if Input > 90.0 then
            Inter_Result_1 := - Inter_Result_1;
        end if;
    else

```

```

Inter_Result_0 := Real(90.0 - Input);
X_Squared := Inter_Result_0 * Inter_Result_0;
Inter_Result_1 := (((Sin_D_C11 * X_Squared +
                    Sin_D_C9) * X_Squared +
                    Sin_D_C7) * X_Squared +
                    Sin_D_C5) * X_Squared +
                    Sin_D_C3) * X_Squared;
Inter_Result_1 := Inter_Result_1 * Inter_Result_0 +
                    (Sin_D_C1 * Inter_Result_0);
end if;
if Inter_Result_1 > 1.0 then
    Inter_Result_1 := 1.0;
elseif Inter_Result_1 < -1.0 then
    Inter_Result_1 := -1.0;
end if;
Result := Sin_Cos_Ratio( Inter_Result_1 );
return Result;
end Mod_Cos_D_6term;

pragma PAGE;
function Mod_Cos_D_5term(Input : Degrees) return Sin_Cos_Ratio is

    Inter_Result_0 : Real;
    Inter_Result_1 : Real;
    Mod_Input      : Degrees;
    Result         : Sin_Cos_Ratio;
    X_Squared      : Real;

begin
    if (Input <= 45.0) or (Input >= 135.0) then
        if Input > 90.0 then
            Mod_Input := 180.0 - Input;
        else
            Mod_Input := Input;
        end if;
        X_Squared := Mod_Input * Mod_Input;
        Inter_Result_1 := (((Cos_D_C8 * X_Squared +
                            Cos_D_C6) * X_Squared +
                            Cos_D_C4) * X_Squared +
                            Cos_D_C2) * X_Squared;
        Inter_Result_1 := Inter_Result_1 + 1.0 ;
        if Input > 90.0 then
            Inter_Result_1 := - Inter_Result_1;
        end if;
    else
        Inter_Result_0 := Real(90.0 - Input);
        X_Squared := Inter_Result_0 * Inter_Result_0;
        Inter_Result_1 := (((Sin_D_C9 * X_Squared +
                            Sin_D_C7) * X_Squared +
                            Sin_D_C5) * X_Squared +
                            Sin_D_C3) * X_Squared;
        Inter_Result_1 := Inter_Result_1 * Inter_Result_0 +
                            (Sin_D_C1 * Inter_Result_0);
    end if;
    if Inter_Result_1 > 1.0 then
        Inter_Result_1 := 1.0;
    elseif Inter_Result_1 < -1.0 then

```

```

    Inter_Result_1 := -1.0;
end if;
Result := Sin_Cos_Ratio( Inter_Result_1 );
return Result;
end Mod_Cos_D_5term;

```

```

pragma PAGE;
function Mod_Cos_D_4term(Input : Degrees) return Sin_Cos_Ratio is

```

```

    Inter_Result_0 : Real;
    Inter_Result_1 : Real;
    Mod_Input      : Degrees;
    Result         : Sin_Cos_Ratio;
    X_Squared      : Real;

```

```
begin
```

```
    if (Input <= 45.0) or (Input >= 135.0) then
```

```
        if Input > 90.0 then
```

```
            Mod_Input := 180.0 - Input;
```

```
        else
```

```
            Mod_Input := Input;
```

```
        end if;
```

```
        X_Squared := Mod_Input * Mod_Input;
```

```
        Inter_Result_1 := ((Cos_D_C6 * X_Squared +
                           Cos_D_C4) * X_Squared +
                           Cos_D_C2) * X_Squared;
```

```
        Inter_Result_1 := Inter_Result_1 + 1.0 ;
```

```
        if Input > 90.0 then
```

```
            Inter_Result_1 := - Inter_Result_1;
```

```
        end if;
```

```
    else
```

```
        Inter_Result_0 := Real(90.0 - Input);
```

```
        X_Squared := Inter_Result_0 * Inter_Result_0;
```

```
        Inter_Result_1 := ((Sin_D_C7 * X_Squared +
                           Sin_D_C5) * X_Squared +
                           Sin_D_C3) * X_Squared;
```

```
        Inter_Result_1 := Inter_Result_1 * Inter_Result_0 +
                           (Sin_D_C1 * Inter_Result_0);
```

```
    end if;
```

```
    if Inter_Result_1 > 1.0 then
```

```
        Inter_Result_1 := 1.0;
```

```
    elsif Inter_Result_1 < -1.0 then
```

```
        Inter_Result_1 := -1.0;
```

```
    end if;
```

```
    Result := Sin_Cos_Ratio( Inter_Result_1 );
```

```
    return Result;
```

```
end Mod_Cos_D_4term;
```

```
pragma PAGE;
```

```
-- -- Modified Taylor Tangent functions
```

```
function Mod_Tan_D_8term (Input : Degrees) return Tan_Ratio is
```

```
begin
```

```
    return Tan_Ratio(Sin_D_8term(Input)) /
```

```
           Tan_Ratio(Cos_D_8term(Input));
```

```
end Mod_Tan_D_8term;
```

```
pragma PAGE;  
function Mod_Tan_D_7term (Input : Degrees) return Tan_Ratio is  
begin  
    return Tan_Ratio(Sin_D_7term(Input)) /  
           Tan_Ratio(Cos_D_7term(Input));  
end Mod_Tan_D_7term;
```

```
pragma PAGE;  
function Mod_Tan_D_6term (Input : Degrees) return Tan_Ratio is  
begin  
    return Tan_Ratio(Sin_D_6term(Input)) /  
           Tan_Ratio(Cos_D_6term(Input));  
end Mod_Tan_D_6term;
```

```
pragma PAGE;  
function Mod_Tan_D_5term (Input : Degrees) return Tan_Ratio is  
begin  
    return Tan_Ratio(Sin_D_5term(Input)) /  
           Tan_Ratio(Cos_D_5term(Input));  
end Mod_Tan_D_5term;
```

```
pragma PAGE;  
function Mod_Tan_D_4term (Input : Degrees) return Tan_Ratio is  
begin  
    return Tan_Ratio(Sin_D_4term(Input)) /  
           Tan_Ratio(Cos_D_4term(Input));  
end Mod_Tan_D_4term;
```

```
end Taylor_Degree_Operations;
```

separate (Polynomials.Taylor\_Series)  
package body Taylor\_Natural\_Log is

```
Nat_Log_C1  : constant := 2.0;
Nat_Log_C3  : constant := 0.66666_6666;
Nat_Log_C5  : constant := 0.4;
Nat_Log_C7  : constant := 0.28574_1428;
Nat_Log_C9  : constant := 0.22222_2222;
Nat_Log_C11 : constant := 0.18181_8182;
Nat_Log_C13 : constant := 0.15384_6153;
Nat_Log_C15 : constant := 0.13333_3333;
```

pragma PAGE;

function Nat\_Log\_8term ( Input : Inputs ) return Outputs is

```
Inter_Result : Inputs;
Result       : Outputs;
Mod_Input    : Inputs;
Mod_Squared  : Inputs;
```

begin

```
Mod_Input := (Input - 1.0)/(Input + 1.0);
```

```
Mod_Squared := Mod_Input * Mod_Input;
```

```
Inter_Result := (((((Nat_Log_C15 * Mod_Squared +
                    Nat_Log_C13) * Mod_Squared +
                    Nat_Log_C11) * Mod_Squared +
                    Nat_Log_C9) * Mod_Squared +
                    Nat_Log_C7) * Mod_Squared +
                    Nat_Log_C5) * Mod_Squared +
                    Nat_Log_C3) * Mod_Squared;
```

```
Result := (Inter_Result * Mod_Input) + (Mod_Input * Nat_Log_C1);
```

```
return Result;
```

end Nat\_Log\_8term;

pragma PAGE;

function Nat\_Log\_7term ( Input : Inputs ) return Outputs is

```
Inter_Result : Inputs;
Result       : Outputs;
Mod_Input    : Inputs;
Mod_Squared  : Inputs;
```

begin

```
Mod_Input := (Input - 1.0)/(Input + 1.0);
```

```
Mod_Squared := Mod_Input * Mod_Input;
```

```
Inter_Result := (((((Nat_Log_C13 * Mod_Squared +
                    Nat_Log_C11) * Mod_Squared +
                    Nat_Log_C9) * Mod_Squared +
                    Nat_Log_C7) * Mod_Squared +
                    Nat_Log_C5) * Mod_Squared +
                    Nat_Log_C3) * Mod_Squared;
```

```
Result := (Inter_Result * Mod_Input) + (Mod_Input * Nat_Log_C1);
```

```
return Result;
```

end Nat\_Log\_7term;

pragma PAGE;

function Nat\_Log\_6term ( Input : Inputs ) return Outputs is



```

Inter_Result : Inputs;
Result       : Outputs;
Mod_Input    : Inputs;
Mod_Squared  : Inputs;

```

```

begin
  Mod_Input := (Input - 1.0)/(Input + 1.0);
  Mod_Squared := Mod_Input * Mod_Input;
  Inter_Result := (((Nat_Log_C11 * Mod_Squared +
                    Nat_Log_C9) * Mod_Squared +
                    Nat_Log_C7) * Mod_Squared +
                    Nat_Log_C5) * Mod_Squared +
                    Nat_Log_C3) * Mod_Squared;
  Result := (Inter_Result * Mod_Input) + (Mod_Input * Nat_Log_C1);
  return Result;
end Nat_Log_6term;

```

```

pragma PAGE;
function Nat_Log_5term ( Input : Inputs ) return Outputs is

```

```

  Inter_Result : Inputs;
  Result       : Outputs;
  Mod_Input    : Inputs;
  Mod_Squared  : Inputs;

```

```

begin
  Mod_Input := (Input - 1.0)/(Input + 1.0);
  Mod_Squared := Mod_Input * Mod_Input;
  Inter_Result := (((Nat_Log_C9 * Mod_Squared +
                    Nat_Log_C7) * Mod_Squared +
                    Nat_Log_C5) * Mod_Squared +
                    Nat_Log_C3) * Mod_Squared;
  Result := (Inter_Result * Mod_Input) + (Mod_Input * Nat_Log_C1);
  return Result;
end Nat_Log_5term;

```

```

pragma PAGE;
function Nat_Log_4term ( Input : Inputs ) return Outputs is

```

```

  Inter_Result : Inputs;
  Result       : Outputs;
  Mod_Input    : Inputs;
  Mod_Squared  : Inputs;

```

```

begin
  Mod_Input := (Input - 1.0)/(Input + 1.0);
  Mod_Squared := Mod_Input * Mod_Input;
  Inter_Result := ((Nat_Log_C7 * Mod_Squared +
                    Nat_Log_C5) * Mod_Squared +
                    Nat_Log_C3) * Mod_Squared;
  Result := (Inter_Result * Mod_Input) + (Mod_Input * Nat_Log_C1);
  return Result;
end Nat_Log_4term;

```

```

end Taylor_Natural_Log;

```

separate (Polynomials.Taylor\_Series)  
package body Taylor\_Log\_Base\_N is

package Local\_Natural\_Log is new Taylor\_Natural\_Log( Inputs => Inputs,  
Outputs => Outputs);

package body Log\_Base\_N\_8term is

One\_Over\_Base\_Log : constant Outputs := 1.0 /  
Local\_Natural\_Log.Nat\_Log\_8term( Inputs(Base\_N) );

function Log\_N\_8term ( Input : Inputs ) return Outputs is  
begin  
return Local\_Natural\_Log.Nat\_Log\_8term( Input ) \* One\_Over\_Base\_Log;  
end Log\_N\_8term;

end Log\_Base\_N\_8term;

package body Log\_Base\_N\_7term is

One\_Over\_Base\_Log : constant Outputs := 1.0 /  
Local\_Natural\_Log.Nat\_Log\_7term( Inputs(Base\_N) );

function Log\_N\_7term ( Input : Inputs ) return Outputs is  
begin  
return Local\_Natural\_Log.Nat\_Log\_7term( Input ) \* One\_Over\_Base\_Log;  
end Log\_N\_7term;

end Log\_Base\_N\_7term;

package body Log\_Base\_N\_6term is

One\_Over\_Base\_Log : constant Outputs := 1.0 /  
Local\_Natural\_Log.Nat\_Log\_6term( Inputs(Base\_N) );

function Log\_N\_6term ( Input : Inputs ) return Outputs is  
begin  
return Local\_Natural\_Log.Nat\_Log\_6term( Input ) \* One\_Over\_Base\_Log;  
end Log\_N\_6term;

end Log\_Base\_N\_6term;

package body Log\_Base\_N\_5term is

One\_Over\_Base\_Log : constant Outputs := 1.0 /  
Local\_Natural\_Log.Nat\_Log\_5term( Inputs(Base\_N) );

function Log\_N\_5term ( Input : Inputs ) return Outputs is  
begin  
return Local\_Natural\_Log.Nat\_Log\_5term( Input ) \* One\_Over\_Base\_Log;  
end Log\_N\_5term;

end Log\_Base\_N\_5term;

package body Log\_Base\_N\_4term is

One\_Over\_Base\_Log : constant Outputs := 1.0 /

```
Local_Natural_Log.Nat_Log_4term( Inputs(Base_N) );  
  
function Log_N_4term ( Input : Inputs ) return Outputs is  
begin  
    return Local_Natural_Log.Nat_Log_4term( Input ) * One_Over_Base_Log;  
end Log_N_4term;  
  
end Log_Base_N_4term;  
  
end Taylor_Log_Base_N;
```

separate (Polynomials)

package body General\_Polynomial is

function Polynomial (Input : Inputs) return Results is

Result : Results;

begin

Result := 0.0;

for INDEX in Table\_Dimension

loop

Result := Result +

Polynomial\_Definition( INDEX ).Coefficient \*

(Input \*\* Polynomial\_Definition( INDEX ).Power\_Of\_X);

end loop;

return Result;

end Polynomial;

end General\_Polynomial;

separate (Polynomials)

package body System\_Functions is

package body Radian\_Operations is separate;

package body Semicircle\_Operations is separate;

package body Degree\_Operations is separate;

package body Square\_Root is separate;

package body Base\_10\_Logarithm is separate;

package body Base\_N\_Logarithm is separate;

end System\_Functions;

separate (Polynomials.System\_Functions)  
package body Radian\_Operations is

-----  
-- --instantiated packages-  
-----

package Radian\_Math\_Lib is new Math\_Lib (Real => Radians);

package M\_Lib renames Radian\_Math\_Lib;

-----  
-- --renamed functions within Local\_Math\_Lib  
-----

function Ada\_Sin (Input : Radians) return Radians renames M\_Lib.Sin;

function Ada\_Cos (Input : Radians) return Radians renames M\_Lib.Cos;

function Ada\_Tan (Input : Radians) return Radians renames M\_Lib.Tan;

function Ada\_Arcsin

(Input : Radians) return Radians renames M\_Lib.Asin;

function Ada\_Arccos

(Input : Radians) return Radians renames M\_Lib.Acos;

function Ada\_Arctan

(Input : Radians) return Radians renames M\_Lib.Atan;

pragma PAGE;

function Sin (Input : Radians) return Sin\_Cos\_Ratio is

begin

return Sin\_Cos\_Ratio(Ada\_Sin(Input));

exception

when M\_Lib.Roprاند => raise Invalid\_Operand;

end Sin;

pragma PAGE;

function Cos (Input : Radians) return Sin\_Cos\_Ratio is

begin

return Sin\_Cos\_Ratio(Ada\_Cos(Input));

exception

when M\_Lib.Roprاند => raise Invalid\_Operand;

end Cos;

pragma PAGE;

function Tan (Input : Radians) return Tan\_Ratio is

begin

return Tan\_Ratio(Ada\_Tan(Input));

```
exception

    when M_Lib.Roprاند => raise Invalid_Operand;
    when M_Lib.Floovemat => raise Overflow;

end Tan;

pragma PAGE;
function Arcsin (Input : Sin_Cos_Ratio) return Radians is
begin
    return Ada_Arcsin(Radians(Input));

exception

    when M_Lib.Roprاند => raise Invalid_Operand;
    when M_Lib.Invargmat => raise Invalid_Argument;

end Arcsin;

pragma PAGE;
function Arccos (Input : Sin_Cos_Ratio) return Radians is
begin
    return Ada_Arccos(Radians(Input));

exception

    when M_Lib.Roprاند => raise Invalid_Operand;
    when M_Lib.Invargmat => raise Invalid_Argument;

end Arccos;

pragma PAGE;
function Arctan (Input : Tan_Ratio) return Radians is
begin
    return Ada_Arctan(Radians(Input));

exception

    when M_Lib.Roprاند => raise Invalid_Operand;

end Arctan;

end Radian_Operations;
```

separate (Polynomials.System\_Functions)  
package body Semicircle\_Operations is

-----  
-- --instantiated packages-  
-----

package Semicircle\_Math\_Lib is new Math\_Lib (Real => Scalars);  
package M\_Lib renames Semicircle\_Math\_Lib;

-----  
-- --renamed functions within Local\_Math\_Lib  
-----

function Ada\_Sin (Input : Scalars) return Scalars renames M\_Lib.Sin;  
function Ada\_Cos (Input : Scalars) return Scalars renames M\_Lib.Cos;  
function Ada\_Tan (Input : Scalars) return Scalars renames M\_Lib.Tan;  
function Ada\_Arcsin  
    (Input : Scalars) return Scalars renames M\_Lib.Asin;  
function Ada\_Arccos  
    (Input : Scalars) return Scalars renames M\_Lib.Acos;  
function Ada\_Arctan  
    (Input : Scalars) return Scalars renames M\_Lib.Atan;

-----  
-- --local declarations  
-----

One\_Over\_Pi : constant Scalars := 1.0 / Pi;

pragma PAGE;

function Sin (Input : Semicircles) return Sin\_Cos\_Ratio is

begin

    return Sin\_Cos\_Ratio(Ada\_Sin(Input\*Pi));

exception

    when M\_Lib.Roprand => raise Invalid\_Operand;

end Sin;

pragma PAGE;

function Cos (Input : Semicircles) return Sin\_Cos\_Ratio is

begin

    return Sin\_Cos\_Ratio(Ada\_Cos(Input\*Pi));

exception

    when M\_Lib.Roprand => raise Invalid\_Operand;

end Cos;



```
pragma PAGE;
function Tan (Input : Semicircles) return Tan_Ratio is
begin
    return Tan_Ratio(Ada_Tan(Input*Pi));
exception
    when M_Lib.Roprاند => raise Invalid_Operand;
    when M_Lib.Floovemat => raise Overflow;
end Tan;

pragma PAGE;
function Arcsin (Input : Sin_Cos_Ratio) return Semicircles is
begin
    return Ada_Arcsin(Scalars(Input)) * One_Over_Pi;
exception
    when M_Lib.Roprاند => raise Invalid_Operand;
    when M_Lib.Invargmat => raise Invalid_Argument;
end Arcsin;

pragma PAGE;
function Arccos (Input : Sin_Cos_Ratio) return Semicircles is
begin
    return Ada_Arccos(Scalars(Input)) * One_Over_Pi;
exception
    when M_Lib.Roprاند => raise Invalid_Operand;
    when M_Lib.Invargmat => raise Invalid_Argument;
end Arccos;

pragma PAGE;
function Arctan (Input : Tan_Ratio) return Semicircles is
begin
    return Ada_Arctan(Scalars(Input)) * One_Over_Pi;
exception
    when M_Lib.Roprاند => raise Invalid_Operand;
end Arctan;

end Semicircle_Operations;
```

separate (Polynomials.System\_Functions)  
package body Degree\_Operations is

-- -----  
-- -- instantiated package -  
-- -----

package Degree\_Math\_Lib is new Math\_Lib (Real => Degrees);

package M\_Lib renames Degree\_Math\_Lib;

-- -----  
-- -- renamed functions within Degree\_Math\_Lib  
-- -----

```
function Ada_Sin      (Input : Degrees)
return Degrees renames M_Lib.Sind;
function Ada_Cos      (Input : Degrees)
return Degrees renames M_Lib.Cosd;
function Ada_Tan      (Input : Degrees)
return Degrees renames M_Lib.Tand;
function Ada_Arcsin   (Input : Degrees)
return Degrees renames M_Lib.Asind;
function Ada_Arccos   (Input : Degrees)
return Degrees renames M_Lib.Acosd;
function Ada_Arctan   (Input : Degrees)
return Degrees renames M_Lib.Atand;
```

pragma PAGE;

function Sin (Input : Degrees) return Sin\_Cos\_Ratio is

begin

return Sin\_Cos\_Ratio(Ada\_Sin(Input));

exception

when M\_Lib.Roprاند => raise Invalid\_Operand;  
when M\_Lib.Floundmat => raise Underflow;

end Sin;

pragma PAGE;

function Cos (Input : Degrees) return Sin\_Cos\_Ratio is

begin

return Sin\_Cos\_Ratio(Ada\_Cos(Input));

exception

when M\_Lib.Roprاند => raise Invalid\_Operand;  
when M\_Lib.Floundmat => raise Underflow;

end Cos;

pragma PAGE;

```
function Tan (Input : Degrees) return Tan_Ratio is
begin
    return Tan_Ratio(Ada_Tan(Input));
exception
    when M_Lib.Roprاند => raise Invalid_Operand;
    when M_Lib.Floovemat => raise Overflow;
end Tan;

pragma PAGE;
function Arcsin (Input : Sin_Cos_Ratio) return Degrees is
begin
    return Ada_Arcsin(Degrees(Input));
exception
    when M_Lib.Roprاند => raise Invalid_Operand;
    when M_Lib.Invargmat => raise Invalid_Argument;
end Arcsin;

pragma PAGE;
function Arccos (Input : Sin_Cos_Ratio) return Degrees is
begin
    return Ada_Arccos(Degrees(Input));
exception
    when M_Lib.Roprاند => raise Invalid_Operand;
    when M_Lib.Invargmat => raise Invalid_Argument;
end Arccos;

pragma PAGE;
function Arctan (Input : Tan_Ratio) return Degrees is
begin
    return Ada_Arctan(Degrees(Input));
exception
    when M_Lib.Roprاند => raise Invalid_Operand;
end Arctan;

end Degree_Operations;
```

separate (Polynomials.System\_Functions)  
package body Square\_Root is

-----  
-- --instantiated package-  
-----

package New\_Math\_Lib is new Math\_Lib (Real => Inputs);

package M\_Lib renames New\_Math\_Lib;

-----  
-- --functions used in this package-  
-----

function Ada\_Sqrt (Input : Inputs) return Inputs renames M\_Lib.Sqrt;

pragma PAGE;

function Sqrt (Input : Inputs) return Outputs is

begin

return Outputs(Ada\_Sqrt(Input));

exception

when M\_Lib.Roprاند => raise Invalid Operand;

when M\_Lib.Squrooneg => raise Square\_Root\_Negative;

end Sqrt;

end Square\_Root;

separate (Polynomials.System Functions)  
package body Base\_10\_Logarithm is

-----  
-- *---instantiated package---*  
-----

package New\_Math\_Lib is new Math\_Lib (Real => Inputs);

package M\_Lib renames New\_Math\_Lib;

-----  
-- *---functions used in this package---*  
-----

function Ada\_Log10 (Input : Inputs) return Inputs renames M\_Lib.Log10;

pragma PAGE;

function Log\_10 (Input : Inputs) return Outputs is

begin

return Outputs(Ada\_Log10(Input));

exception

when M\_Lib.Roprاند => raise Invalid\_Operand;

when M\_Lib.Logzerneg => raise Log\_Zero\_Negative;

end Log\_10;

end Base\_10\_Logarithm;

```

separate (Polynomials.System_Functions)
package body Base_N_Logarithm is

```

```

-- -----
-- --instantiated package-
-- -----

```

```

package New_Math_Lib is new Math_Lib (Real => Inputs);

```

```

package M_Lib renames New_Math_Lib;

```

```

-- -----
-- --local variables-
-- -----

```

```

One_Over_Log10_Of_Base_N : Inputs;

```

```

-- -----
-- --functions used in this package-
-- -----

```

```

function Ada_Log10 (Input : Inputs) return Inputs renames M_Lib.Log10;

```

```

pragma PAGE;
function Log_N (Input : Inputs) return Outputs is

```

```

-- -----
-- --declaration section
-- -----

```

```

Log10_Of_Input : Inputs;

```

```

-- -----
-- --begin function Log_N
-- -----

```

```

begin

```

```

    Log10_Of_Input := Ada_Log10(Input);
    return Log10_Of_Input * One_Over_Log10_Of_Base_N;

```

```

exception

```

```

    when M_Lib.Roprاند => raise Invalid_Operand;
    when M_Lib.Logzerneg => raise Log_Zero_Negative;

```

```

end Log_N;

```

```

pragma PAGE;
-- -----
-- --begin package body Base_N_Logarithm
-- -----

```

```

begin

```

```

    One_Over_Log10_Of_Base_N := 1.0 / Ada_Log10(Inputs(Base_N));

```

exception

```
    when M_Lib.Roprاند => raise Invalid_Operand;  
end Base_N_Logarithm;
```

separate (Polynomials)

package body Continued\_Fractions is

package body Continued\_Radian\_Operations is separate;

end Continued\_Fractions;



separate (Polynomials.Continued\_Fractions)  
package body Continued\_Radian\_Operations is

-- -- *Tangent functions*

```
function Tan_R (Input      : Radians;
                Term_Count : POSITIVE := Default_Term_Count )
    return Tan_Ratio is

    Input_Squared : Tan_Ratio;
    Inter_Result  : Tan_Ratio;
    Mod_Term      : INTEGER;
    Result        : Tan_Ratio;

begin
    Mod_Term := 2 * Term_Count - 1;
    Input_Squared := Input * Input;
    Inter_Result := Input_Squared;
    Divide:
        loop
            Inter_Result := Input_Squared / (Tan_Ratio(Mod_Term) - Inter_Result);
            Mod_Term := Mod_Term - 2;
            exit when Mod_Term <= 1;
        end loop Divide;
    Result := Tan_Ratio(Input) / (1.0 - Inter_Result);
    return Result;
end Tan_R;
```

-- -- *Arctangent functions*

```
function Arctan_R (Input      : Tan_Ratio;
                  Term_Count : POSITIVE := Default_Term_Count )
    return Radians is

    COUNT      : POSITIVE := Term_Count;
    Input_Squared : Tan_Ratio;
    Inter_Result : Tan_Ratio;
    Mod_Term     : INTEGER;
    Result       : Radians;

begin
    Mod_Term := 2 * Term_Count - 1;
    Input_Squared := Input * Input;
    Inter_Result := Input_Squared;
    Divide:
        loop
            Inter_Result := Input_Squared /
                (Tan_Ratio(Mod_Term) +
                 Tan_Ratio(COUNT * COUNT) *
                 Inter_Result);
            COUNT := COUNT - 1;
            Mod_Term := Mod_Term - 2;
            exit when Mod_Term <= 1;
        end loop Divide;
    Result := Radians(Input / (1.0 + Inter_Result));
    return Result;
```

```
    end Arctan_R;  
end Continued_Radian_Operations;
```

separate (Polynomials)  
package body Cody\_Waite is

package body Cody\_Natural\_Log is separate;

package body Cody\_Log\_Base\_N is separate;

end Cody\_Waite;

separate (Polynomials.Cody Waite)  
package body Cody\_Natural\_Log is

C0 : constant Inputs := 0.70710\_67811\_86547\_52440; -- SQRT(0.5)  
C1 : constant Inputs := 8\_#0.543\_#;  
C2 : constant Inputs := - 0.00021\_21944\_40054\_69058\_2767;

-- --used in R function

A0 : constant Inputs := - 64.12494\_34237\_45581\_147;  
A1 : constant Inputs := 16.38394\_35630\_21534\_222;  
A2 : constant Inputs := - 0.78956\_11288\_74912\_57267;  
B0 : constant Inputs := - 769.49932\_10849\_48797\_77;  
B1 : constant Inputs := 312.03222\_09192\_45328\_44;  
B2 : constant Inputs := - 35.66797\_77390\_34646\_171;  
B3 : constant Inputs := 1.0000\_00000\_00000\_0000;

function Nat\_Log (Input : Inputs) return Outputs is

F : Inputs;  
Inter\_Result : Inputs;  
N : INTEGER;  
Result : Outputs;  
Sign : Inputs;  
Xn : Inputs;  
Y : Inputs;  
Z : Inputs;  
Zden : Inputs;  
Znum : Inputs;

function R( Z : Inputs ) return Inputs is

W : Inputs := Z \* Z;

begin

return Z + Z \* W \* (A0 + (A1 + A2 \* W) \* W) /  
(B0 + (B1 + (B2 + W) \* W) \* W);

end R;

procedure Defloat( Input : Inputs;  
Sign : out Inputs;  
MANTISSA : out Inputs;  
Exponent : out INTEGER) is

X\_Norm : Inputs := Input;  
N : INTEGER := 0;

begin

Sign := 1.0;  
if X\_Norm = 0.0 then  
Exponent := 0;  
MANTISSA := 0.0;  
return;  
elsif X\_Norm < 0.0 then  
X\_Norm := - X\_Norm;  
Sign := -1.0;  
end if;  
if X\_Norm >= 1.0 then

-- reduce to 0.5 .. 1.0

```

    Coarse1:
      while X_Norm >= 1024.0 loop      -- coarse reduction
        N := N + 10;
        X_Norm := X_Norm * 0.00097_65625;  -- exact on binary machine
      end loop Coarse1;
    Fine1:
      while X_Norm >= 1.0 loop        -- fine reduction
        N := N + 1;
        X_Norm := X_Norm * 0.5;      -- exact on binary machine
      end loop Fine1;
  else
    Coarse2:
      while X_Norm < 0.00097_65625 loop  -- coarse reduction
        N := N - 10;
        X_Norm := X_Norm * 1024.0;  -- exact on binary machine
      end loop Coarse2;
    Fine2:
      while X_Norm < 0.5 loop          -- fine reduction
        N := N - 1;
        X_Norm := X_Norm * 2.0;      -- exact on binary machine
      end loop Fine2;
  end if;
  Exponent := N;
  MANTISSA := X_Norm;
end Defloat;

begin
  Defloat( Input, Sign, F, N );
  Znum := F - 0.5;
  if F > C0 then
    Znum := Znum - 0.5;
    Zden := F * 0.5 + 0.5;
  else
    N := N - 1;
    Zden := Znum * 0.5 + 0.5;
  end if;
  Z := Znum / Zden;
  if N = 0 then
    Inter_Result := R( Z );
  else
    Xn := Inputs(N);
    Inter_Result := (Xn * C2 + R( Z )) + Xn * C1;
  end if;
  Result := Outputs(Inter_Result);
  return Result;
end Nat_Log;

end Cody_Natural_Log;

```

```
separate (Polynomials.Cody_Waite)
package body Cody_Log_Base_N is
```

```
    package Local_Natural_Log is new Cody_Natural_Log( Inputs => Inputs,
                                                         Outputs => Outputs);
```

```
    package body Log_Base_N is
```

```
        One_Over_Base_Log : constant Outputs := 1.0 /
                                Local_Natural_Log.Nat_Log( Inputs(Base_N) );
```

```
        function Log_N ( Input : Inputs ) return Outputs is
        begin
            return Local_Natural_Log.Nat_Log( Input ) * One_Over_Base_Log;
        end Log_N;
```

```
    end Log_Base_N;
```

```
end Cody_Log_Base_N;
```

separate (Polynomials)  
package body Reduction\_Operations is

```
function Sine_Reduction( Input : Inputs ) return Inputs is
    Result      : Inputs;
begin
    if Input > Quarter_Cycle then
        Result := Half_Cycle - Input;
    elsif Input < - Quarter_Cycle then
        Result := - Half_Cycle - Input;
    else
        Result := Input;
    end if;
    return Result;
end Sine_Reduction;

function Cosine_Reduction( Input : Inputs ) return Inputs is
    Result : Inputs;
begin
    return abs( Input );
end Cosine_Reduction;

end Reduction_Operations;
```

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### 3.3.6.9 QUATERNION\_OPERATIONS (PACKAGE BODY) TLCSC (CATALOG #P127-0)

This part, which is designed as an Ada package, contains bodies for for all CAMP parts which can be used on quaternions. A quaternion represents the orientation of frame xyz to frame XYZ. This part applies to missile navigation.

The decomposition for this part is the same as that shown in the Top-Level Design Document.

#### 3.3.6.9.1 REQUIREMENTS ALLOCATION

N/A

#### 3.3.6.9.2 LOCAL ENTITIES DESIGN

None.

#### 3.3.6.9.3 INPUT/OUTPUT

None.

#### 3.3.6.9.4 LOCAL DATA

None.

#### 3.3.6.9.5 PROCESS CONTROL

Not applicable.

#### 3.3.6.9.6 PROCESSING

The following describes the processing performed by this part:

package body Quaternion\_Operations is

```
function Quaternion_Computed_From_Euler_Angles
  (Euler_Angles : Euler_Angle_Vectors)
  return Quaternion_Vectors is separate;
```

```
function Normalized_Quaternion (Quaternion : Quaternion_Vectors)
  return Quaternion_Vectors is separate;
```

end Quaternion\_Operations;

## 3.3.6.9.7 UTILIZATION OF OTHER ELEMENTS

None.

## 3.3.6.9.8 LIMITATIONS

None.

## 3.3.6.9.9 LLCSC DESIGN

None.

## 3.3.6.9.10 UNIT DESIGN

3.3.6.9.10.1 QUATERNION\_COMPUTED\_FROM\_EULER\_ANGLES (FUNCTION BODY) UNIT DESIGN  
(CATALOG #P129-0)

This part computes the unit quaternion,  $Q$ , that represents the orientation of frame  $xyz$  with respect to  $XYZ$  (i.e.  $Q$  rotates  $XYZ$  into  $xyz$ ) given the Euler angles relating  $xyz$  to  $XYZ$ .

## 3.3.6.9.10.1.1 REQUIREMENTS ALLOCATION

N/A

## 3.3.6.9.10.1.2 LOCAL ENTITIES DESIGN

None.

## 3.3.6.9.10.1.3 INPUT/OUTPUT

## GENERIC PARAMETERS:

## Data types:

The following table summarizes the generic formal types required by this part (as defined in the specification header):

Name	Type	Description
Euler_Angle _Indices	discrete type	Data type representing the index to the vector Euler_Angle_Vectors which has values such as Psi, Theta, and Phi.
Angles	floating point type	Data type for the elements of the Euler angle vector.
Euler_Angle _Vectors	array	Data type representing the Euler angles.

## Data objects:

The following table summarizes the generic formal objects required by this part (as defined in the specification header):

Name	Type	Value	Description
Psi	Euler _Angle _Indices	'FIRST	An index that indexes "Euler Angles" to extract the first Euler angle rotation that rotates XYZ into X'Y'Z' by rotating XYZ thru the angle psi about the Z axis.
Theta	Euler _Angle _Indices	'SUCC(psi)	An index that indexes "Euler Angles" to extract the second Euler angle rotation that rotates X'Y'Z' into X''Y''Z'' by rotating X'Y'Z' thru the angle theta about the Y' axis.
Phi	Euler _Angle _Indices	'LAST	An index that indexes "Euler Angles" to extract the third Euler angle rotation that rotates X''Y''Z'' into xyz by rotating X''Y''Z'' thru the angle phi about the X'' axis.

## Subprograms:

The following table describes the generic formal subroutines required by this part:

Name	Type	Description
Sin_Cos	procedure	Procedure returning the sine and cosine of an euler angle (of type "Angles")

## FORMAL PARAMETERS:

The following table describes this part's formal parameters:

Name	Type	Mode	Description
Euler_Angles	Euler Angle _Vectors	In	This value is a vector representing the euler angles.

## 3.3.6.9.10.1.4 LOCAL DATA

Data objects:

The following table describes the data objects maintained by this part:

Name	Type	Value	Description
Quaternion	Quaternion _Vectors	N.A.	This 1X4 array contains the quaternion that will be computed and returned.
Cos_Psi_Div_2	Sin_Cos _Ratio	N.A.	An object for holding the value cosine(ψ)/2.
Cos_Theta_Div_2	Sin_Cos _Ratio	N.A.	An object for holding the value cosine(θ)/2.
Cos_Phi_Div_2	Sin_Cos _Ratio	N.A.	An object for holding the value cosine(φ)/2.
Sin_Psi_Div_2	Sin_Cos _Ratio	N.A.	An object for holding the value sin(ψ)/2.
Sin_Theta_Div_2	Sin_Cos _Ratio	N.A.	An object for holding the value sin(θ)/2.
Sin_Phi_Div_2	Sin_Cos _Ratio	N.A.	An object for holding the value sin(φ)/2.

## 3.3.6.9.10.1.5 PROCESS CONTROL

Not applicable.

## 3.3.6.9.10.1.6 PROCESSING

The following describes the processing performed by this part:

separate (Quaternion\_Operations)

```
function Quaternion_Computed_From_Euler_Angles
    (Euler_Angles : Euler_Angle_Vectors)
    return Quaternion_Vectors is
```

```
    Quaternion      : Quaternion_Vectors;
```

```
    Cos_Psi_Div_2   : Sin_Cos_Ratio;
    Cos_Theta_Div_2 : Sin_Cos_Ratio;
    Cos_Phi_Div_2   : Sin_Cos_Ratio;
    Sin_Psi_Div_2   : Sin_Cos_Ratio;
    Sin_Theta_Div_2 : Sin_Cos_Ratio;
    Sin_Phi_Div_2   : Sin_Cos_Ratio;
```

```
begin
```

```
    Sin_Cos( Euler_Angles(Psi) * 0.5, Sin_Psi_Div_2, Cos_Psi_Div_2 );
    Sin_Cos( Euler_Angles(Theta) * 0.5, Sin_Theta_Div_2, Cos_Theta_Div_2 );
    Sin_Cos( Euler_Angles(Phi) * 0.5, Sin_Phi_Div_2, Cos_Phi_Div_2 );
```

```
    Quaternion(Q0) := Cos_Psi_Div_2 * Cos_Theta_Div_2 * Cos_Phi_Div_2
                      + Sin_Psi_Div_2 * Sin_Theta_Div_2 * Sin_Phi_Div_2;
```

```
    Quaternion(Q1) := Cos_Psi_Div_2 * Cos_Theta_Div_2 * Sin_Phi_Div_2
                      - Sin_Psi_Div_2 * Sin_Theta_Div_2 * Cos_Phi_Div_2;
```

```
    Quaternion(Q2) := Cos_Psi_Div_2 * Sin_Theta_Div_2 * Cos_Phi_Div_2
                      + Sin_Psi_Div_2 * Cos_Theta_Div_2 * Sin_Phi_Div_2;
```

```
    Quaternion(Q3) := Sin_Psi_Div_2 * Cos_Theta_Div_2 * Cos_Phi_Div_2
                      - Cos_Psi_Div_2 * Sin_Theta_Div_2 * Sin_Phi_Div_2;
```

```
    return Quaternion;
end Quaternion_Computed_From_Euler_Angles;
```

## 3.3.6.9.10.1.7 UTILIZATION OF OTHER ELEMENTS

None.

## 3.3.6.9.10.1.8 LIMITATIONS

None.

## 3.3.6.9.10.2 NORMALIZED\_QUATERNION (FUNCTION BODY) UNIT DESIGN (CATALOG #P130-0)

This function normalizes a Quaternion when applied repeatedly. One iteration will not (in most cases) normalize the Quaternion. The frequency of execution is dependent upon the desired accuracy, the length of the time interval between updates, and other application-dependent factors. This part is usually applied repeatedly over time.

## 3.3.6.9.10.2.1 REQUIREMENTS ALLOCATION

N/A

## 3.3.6.9.10.2.2 LOCAL ENTITIES DESIGN

None.

## 3.3.6.9.10.2.3 INPUT/OUTPUT

## FORMAL PARAMETERS:

The following table describes this part's formal parameters:

Name	Type	Mode	Description
Quaternion	Quaternion _Vectors	In	This value is a vector representing a quaternion vector.

## 3.3.6.9.10.2.4 LOCAL DATA

## Data objects:

The following table describes the data objects maintained by this part:

Name	Type	Value	Description
Factor	Real	N.A.	This object is used to store a temporary value.
Answer	Quaternion _Vectors	N.A.	This object is the quaternion vector that is computed and returned.

## 3.3.6.9.10.2.5 PROCESS CONTROL

Not applicable.

## 3.3.6.9.10.2.6 PROCESSING

The following describes the processing performed by this part:

separate (Quaternion\_Operations)

function Normalized\_Quaternion (Quaternion : Quaternion\_Vectors)  
return Quaternion\_Vectors is

Factor : Real;  
Answer : Quaternion\_Vectors;

begin

Factor := Real( 1.5 - ( Quaternion(Q0) \* Quaternion(Q0)  
+ (Quaternion(Q1) \* Quaternion(Q1))  
+ (Quaternion(Q2) \* Quaternion(Q2))  
+ (Quaternion(Q3) \* Quaternion(Q3)) )  
\* Sin\_Cos\_Ratio(0.5));

Answer(Q0) := Quaternion(Q0) \* Factor;  
Answer(Q1) := Quaternion(Q1) \* Factor;  
Answer(Q2) := Quaternion(Q2) \* Factor;  
Answer(Q3) := Quaternion(Q3) \* Factor;

return Answer;

end Normalized\_Quaternion;

## 3.3.6.9.10.2.7 UTILIZATION OF OTHER ELEMENTS

UTILIZATION OF OTHER ELEMENTS IN TOP LEVEL COMPONENT:

Subprograms and task entries:

The following table summarizes the subprograms and task entries required by this part and defined elsewhere in the parent top level component:

Name	Type	Description
"*"	function	Function multiplying a type Sin_Cos_Ratio by a type Real returning type Sin_Cos_Ratio.

Data types:

The following table summarizes the types required by this part and defined elsewhere in the parent top level component:

Name	Type	Description
Quaternion _Indices	discrete type	Data type representing element indexes for the quaternion vector.
Real	floating point type	Data type used to compute a temporary value. This value is actually a Sin_Cos_Ratio; however, rounding errors can cause a constraint error. The final quaternions that are computed will not produce a constraint error if the  value  > 1.
Sin_Cos_Ratio	floating point type	Data type of elements of the quaternion vector.
Quaternion _Vectors	array	Data type representing the quaternions.

#### Data objects:

The following table summarizes the objects required by this part and defined elsewhere in the parent top level component:

Name	Type	Value	Description
Q0	Quaternion _Indices	'FIRST	An index that indexes "Quaternion" to extract the first quaternion element, which is the scalar part of a quaternion.
Q1	Quaternion _Indices	'SUCC(Q0)	An index that indexes "Quaternion" to extract the second quaternion element, which is the first component of the vector.
Q2	Quaternion _Indices	'SUCC(Q1)	An index that indexes "Quaternion" to extract the third quaternion element, which is the second component of the vector.
Q3	Quaternion _Indices	'LAST	An index that indexes "Quaternion" to extract the fourth quaternion element, which is the third component of the vector.



## 3.3.6.9.10.2.8 LIMITATIONS

None.

## 3.3.6.9.10.3 "\*" (FUNCTION BODY) UNIT DESIGN (CATALOG #P126-0)

This generic function computes the product of two quaternions.

## 3.3.6.9.10.3.1 REQUIREMENTS ALLOCATION

N/A

## 3.3.6.9.10.3.2 LOCAL ENTITIES DESIGN

None.

## 3.3.6.9.10.3.3 INPUT/OUTPUT

GENERIC PARAMETERS:

FORMAL PARAMETERS:

The following table describes this part's formal parameters:

Name	Type	Mode	Description
Quaternion_A	Quaternion_Vectors	In	This value is a vector representing a quaternion vector.
Quaternion_B	Quaternion_Vectors	In	This value is a vector representing a quaternion vector.

## 3.3.6.9.10.3.4 LOCAL DATA

Data objects:

The following table describes the data objects maintained by this part:

Name	Type	Value	Description
Quat_C	Quaternion_Vectors	N.A.	The quaternion that is computed.

## 3.3.6.9.10.3.5 PROCESS CONTROL

Not applicable.

## 3.3.6.9.10.3.6 PROCESSING

The following describes the processing performed by this part:

```
function "*" (Quaternion_A : Quaternion_Vectors;
              Quaternion_B : Quaternion_Vectors)
  return Quaternion_Vectors is

  Quat_C    : Quaternion_Vectors;

begin

  Quat_C(Q0) := Quaternion_A(Q0) * Quaternion_B(Q0)
               - Quaternion_A(Q1) * Quaternion_B(Q1)
               - Quaternion_A(Q2) * Quaternion_B(Q2)
               - Quaternion_A(Q3) * Quaternion_B(Q3);

  Quat_C(Q1) := Quaternion_A(Q2) * Quaternion_B(Q3)
               - Quaternion_A(Q3) * Quaternion_B(Q2)
               + Quaternion_A(Q0) * Quaternion_B(Q1)
               + Quaternion_A(Q1) * Quaternion_B(Q0);

  Quat_C(Q2) := Quaternion_A(Q3) * Quaternion_B(Q1)
               - Quaternion_A(Q1) * Quaternion_B(Q3)
               + Quaternion_A(Q2) * Quaternion_B(Q0)
               + Quaternion_A(Q0) * Quaternion_B(Q2);

  Quat_C(Q3) := Quaternion_A(Q1) * Quaternion_B(Q2)
               - Quaternion_A(Q2) * Quaternion_B(Q1)
               + Quaternion_A(Q3) * Quaternion_B(Q0)
               + Quaternion_A(Q0) * Quaternion_B(Q3);

  return Quat_C;

end "*";
```

## 3.3.6.9.10.3.7 UTILIZATION OF OTHER ELEMENTS

None.

## 3.3.6.9.10.3.8 LIMITATIONS

None.

package body Quaternion\_Operations is

```
function Quaternion_Computed_From Euler_Angles
    (Euler_Angles : Euler_Angle_Vectors)
    return Quaternion_Vectors is separate;
```

```
function Normalized_Quaternion (Quaternion : Quaternion_Vectors)
    return Quaternion_Vectors is separate;
```

pragma PAGE;

```
function "*" (Quaternion_A : Quaternion_Vectors;
    Quaternion_B : Quaternion_Vectors)
    return Quaternion_Vectors is
```

```
    Quat_C : Quaternion_Vectors;
```

begin

```
    Quat_C(Q0) := Quaternion_A(Q0) * Quaternion_B(Q0)
                - Quaternion_A(Q1) * Quaternion_B(Q1)
                - Quaternion_A(Q2) * Quaternion_B(Q2)
                - Quaternion_A(Q3) * Quaternion_B(Q3);
```

```
    Quat_C(Q1) := Quaternion_A(Q2) * Quaternion_B(Q3)
                - Quaternion_A(Q3) * Quaternion_B(Q2)
                + Quaternion_A(Q0) * Quaternion_B(Q1)
                + Quaternion_A(Q1) * Quaternion_B(Q0);
```

```
    Quat_C(Q2) := Quaternion_A(Q3) * Quaternion_B(Q1)
                - Quaternion_A(Q1) * Quaternion_B(Q3)
                + Quaternion_A(Q2) * Quaternion_B(Q0)
                + Quaternion_A(Q0) * Quaternion_B(Q2);
```

```
    Quat_C(Q3) := Quaternion_A(Q1) * Quaternion_B(Q2)
                - Quaternion_A(Q2) * Quaternion_B(Q1)
                + Quaternion_A(Q3) * Quaternion_B(Q0)
                + Quaternion_A(Q0) * Quaternion_B(Q3);
```

```
    return Quat_C;
```

end "\*";

end Quaternion\_Operations;

separate (Quaternion\_Operations)

```
function Quaternion_Computed_From_Euler_Angles
  (Euler_Angles : Euler_Angle_Vectors)
  return Quaternion_Vectors is
```

```
  Quaternion      : Quaternion_Vectors;
```

```
  Cos_Psi_Div_2   : Sin_Cos_Ratio;
```

```
  Cos_Theta_Div_2 : Sin_Cos_Ratio;
```

```
  Cos_Phi_Div_2   : Sin_Cos_Ratio;
```

```
  Sin_Psi_Div_2   : Sin_Cos_Ratio;
```

```
  Sin_Theta_Div_2 : Sin_Cos_Ratio;
```

```
  Sin_Phi_Div_2   : Sin_Cos_Ratio;
```

begin

```
  Sin_Cos( Euler_Angles(Psi) * 0.5, Sin_Psi_Div_2, Cos_Psi_Div_2 );
  Sin_Cos( Euler_Angles(Theta) * 0.5, Sin_Theta_Div_2, Cos_Theta_Div_2 );
  Sin_Cos( Euler_Angles(Phi) * 0.5, Sin_Phi_Div_2, Cos_Phi_Div_2 );
```

```
  Quaternion(Q0) := Cos_Psi_Div_2 * Cos_Theta_Div_2 * Cos_Phi_Div_2
                    + Sin_Psi_Div_2 * Sin_Theta_Div_2 * Sin_Phi_Div_2;
```

```
  Quaternion(Q1) := Cos_Psi_Div_2 * Cos_Theta_Div_2 * Sin_Phi_Div_2
                    - Sin_Psi_Div_2 * Sin_Theta_Div_2 * Cos_Phi_Div_2;
```

```
  Quaternion(Q2) := Cos_Psi_Div_2 * Sin_Theta_Div_2 * Cos_Phi_Div_2
                    + Sin_Psi_Div_2 * Cos_Theta_Div_2 * Sin_Phi_Div_2;
```

```
  Quaternion(Q3) := Sin_Psi_Div_2 * Cos_Theta_Div_2 * Cos_Phi_Div_2
                    - Cos_Psi_Div_2 * Sin_Theta_Div_2 * Sin_Phi_Div_2;
```

```
  return Quaternion;
end Quaternion_Computed_From_Euler_Angles;
```

separate (Quaternion\_Operations)

function Normalized\_Quaternion (Quaternion : Quaternion\_Vectors)  
return Quaternion\_Vectors is

Factor : Real;  
Answer : Quaternion\_Vectors;

begin

Factor := Real( 1.5 - ( Quaternion(Q0) \* Quaternion(Q0))  
+ (Quaternion(Q1) \* Quaternion(Q1))  
+ (Quaternion(Q2) \* Quaternion(Q2))  
+ (Quaternion(Q3) \* Quaternion(Q3)) )  
\* Sin\_Cos\_Ratio(0.5));

Answer(Q0) := Quaternion(Q0) \* Factor;  
Answer(Q1) := Quaternion(Q1) \* Factor;  
Answer(Q2) := Quaternion(Q2) \* Factor;  
Answer(Q3) := Quaternion(Q3) \* Factor;

return Answer;

end Normalized\_Quaternion;

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**SUPPLEMENTARY**

**INFORMATION**



DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE  
WRIGHT LABORATORY (AFSC)  
EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE, FLORIDA, 32542-5434



REPLY TO  
ATTN OF

MNOI

**ERRATA**

*AD-8120258*

13 Feb 92

SUBJECT Removal of Distribution Statement and Export-Control Warning Notices

TO: Defense Technical Information Center  
ATTN: DTIC/HAR (Mr William Bush)  
Bldg 5, Cameron Station  
Alexandria, VA 22304-6145

1. The following technical reports have been approved for public release by the local Public Affairs Office (copy attached).

<u>Technical Report Number</u>	<u>AD Number</u>
1. 88-18-Vol-4	ADB 120 251
2. 88-18-Vol-5	ADB 120 252
3. 88-18-Vol-6	ADB 120 253
4. 88-25-Vol-1	ADB 120 309
5. 88-25-Vol-2	ADB 120 310
6. 88-62-Vol-1	ADB 129 568
7. 88-62-Vol-2	ADB 129 569
8. 88-62-Vol-3	ADB 129-570
9. 85-93-Vol-1	ADB 102-654 ✓
10. 85-93-Vol-2	ADB 102-655
11. 85-93-Vol-3	ADB 102-656
12. 88-18-Vol-1	ADB 120 248
13. 88-18-Vol-2	ADB 120 249
14. 88-18-Vol-7	ADB 120 254
15. 88-18-Vol-8	ADB 120 255 ✓
16. 88-18-Vol-9	ADB 120 256
17. 88-18-Vol-10	ADB 120 257 ✗
18. 88-18-Vol-11	ADB 120 258
19. 88-18-Vol-12	ADB 120 259

2. If you have any questions regarding this request call me at DSN 872-4620.

*Lynn S. Wargo*  
LYNN S. WARGO

Chief, Scientific and Technical  
Information Branch

1 Atch  
AFDTC/PA Ltr, dtd 30 Jan 92

**ERRATA**





DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE  
HEADQUARTERS AIR FORCE DEVELOPMENT TEST CENTER (AF8C)  
EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE, FLORIDA 32542-6000



REPLY TO  
ATTN OF:

PA (Jim Swinson, 882-3931)

30 January 1992

SUBJECT: Clearance for Public Release

TO: WL/MNA

The following technical reports have been reviewed and are approved for public release: AFATL-TR-88-18 (Volumes 1 & 2), AFATL-TR-88-18 (Volumes 4 thru 12), AFATL-TR-88-25 (Volumes 1 & 2), AFATL-TR-88-62 (Volumes 1 thru 3) and AFATL-TR-85-93 (Volumes 1 thru 3).

*Virginia N. Pribyla*  
VIRGINIA N. PRIBYLA, Lt Col, USAF  
Chief of Public Affairs

AFDTC/PA 92-039